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U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
**DUDOR'S
ANNUAL**

•1931•

*Plants
Seeds
Bulbs*

**Puyallup, Washington
U. S. A.**



A Book for Garden Lovers

Terms—Rules

First: No Plant order is filled for less than \$1.50, unless you pay 25 cents extra for packing and postage. No seed order is filled for less than 25 cents.

Second: We pay the postage on all mail orders, but plants on which we pay the postage are of necessity smaller than those upon which you are willing to pay the postage or have sent by express. You understand that we cannot pay out the biggest part of our profit for postage. Therefore, if you are willing to pay the express charges, or will pay 10% on your order towards the postage, we gladly send you larger plants, **except in cases of rare and expensive plants**, of which you can expect only small divisions at the best.

Third: We do not open accounts—we are too busy, and bookkeeping is too expensive. Neither do we send plants or seeds C. O. D. unless one-half is paid with the order.

Send Money Order, Express Order, Check or Draft.

If you send currency, have your letter registered; we assume no responsibility if money is sent in an ordinary letter.

If you must send stamps, please do not send more than 50c worth.

Fourth: All stock is offered subject to being unsold on receipt of order; if stock ordered is not available, unless you have named some substitutes, we will return your money—we do not substitute.

Fifth: We guarantee our plants and seeds to be true to name; if through some error on our part the plant turns out otherwise, we will replace it free of charge; this, however, does not apply to seedlings that have not bloomed yet and of which certain colors are ordered; we can give no warranty, express or implied, that the progeny will be true to the parent color; this applies particularly to Delphiniums, Columbines, Lupinus and Oriental Poppies.

Sixth: The choice flower seeds offered herein are absolutely good and fresh and with reasonable care and skill on your part a large germination should be obtained in every case, with some exceptions, however, of a few notable bad germinators. Some seeds lie in the ground for a long time, some all Winter, and then come up strong in the Spring. With good care, all flower seeds are as good in the Spring as they were in the fall. Some people have the notion that Delphinium seeds lose all their strength by Spring. This is absolutely not the case; these seeds, if sown with ordinary care, are just as good for Spring sowing as they were in the Fall, the only difference being that instead of germinating in 10 days it might take them 3 or 4 weeks. We sow many ounces as late as April 15th; 30 days later we have a beautiful stand of tens of thousands of seedlings, the long rows looking like a wide green ribbon.

Seventh: We are not responsible for delays in the mails, and particularly not if the stock is held up through Quarantine regulations. If you are so unfortunate as to live in a State that has stringent plant laws and where plants are sent, after being received at your Post Office, to a central inspection point, often many miles away, then opened up, handled, perhaps fumigated, and after such treatment carelessly re-packed and returned to your Post Office, often causing days of delays. We would advise shipments by express.

A complete index of all plants and seeds will be found on last page.

We want to thank all customers for their patronage in the past. On the basis of service and satisfaction we solicit your orders, large or small.

PUDOR'S, INC.

ATTENTION—THIS CATALOG CANCELS ALL PREVIOUS CATALOGS

To All Customers and Friends

Dear Sir (or Madam):

In the first place, it is my pleasant duty to sincerely thank you again for your continued support and confidence. Your helpful letters, your expressions of appreciation and satisfaction in our seeds, etc., have been of so friendly and personal a character that I feel I cannot let this opportunity slip by without a word or two to you who have made business a real pleasure to me.

No doubt you have noticed that, during the past season, the title of my firm has undergone a slight change, and, to obviate any misunderstanding, I wish to make quite clear that the change in name involves no change whatever in policy or management, which will continue exactly as before. We realize that we cannot stand still; in business one must either go forward or backward. As you will see by this catalogue, our earnest endeavor is to cater more fully for your horticultural needs.

In soliciting a continued share of your valued orders, may I assure you of our best, prompt and careful attention to serve you to your entire satisfaction. Your confidence has been far and away my most valuable asset, and our constant aim will be to deserve and justify it.

Yours respectfully,



President and General Manager.

A COMPETITION ALL CAN ENTER No Special Horticultural Skill Required \$10 for a Photograph

We offer one prize only, \$10, for the best photograph of a bed (or border) of our "PRIZE WINNER" DELPHINIUM Strain, which must be grown from our seeds by the competitor. This strain is listed on page 32. Simply send the photo to us during the last fortnight in October, 1931, writing your name and address on the back. We can enter no correspondence in connection with this competition, and no photos will be returned unless stamped and addressed envelope of the necessary size is enclosed. We hope to publish the winning photo in our Spring 1932 catalog.

A REQUEST

We publish three catalogs annual: Our Annual Catalog in Dec. or January, our Summer Catalog in June-July, and our Iris Catalog in June. Sometimes, through no fault of ours, these are delayed or lost in the post, and should you not receive your lists at the usual time, will you notify us and we will send you another copy. Then again, should you receive two copies we should be very greatly favored if you would hand on the spare one to a gardening friend. Will you also notify us of any change of address or of any wrongly-addressed envelopes?

We shall be only too pleased to forward copies of our catalog to any of your gardening friends who you think might be interested, if you just let us have their names and addresses. THANK YOU.

OUR PREMIUM FOR 1931 PERENNIAL HARDY SCABIOSA CAUCASICA (Isaac House's English Hybrids)

This plant is one of the finest perennials grown. Beautiful, large blossoms of various shades of blue, as large as the largest Shasta Daisy. A cut flower par excellence on long stems. This Oct. 25, after several killing frosts, we picked a large bunch of perfect flowers. This is certainly a hardy plant that will give you joy in your garden for many years, and the House's Hybrids, coming from the best named varieties, surpass the former Scabiosa both in size and color. To all customers sending us over one dollar's worth of seed orders and giving us the names of three or more bona fide garden lovers (not taken at random from the phone book), we shall be pleased to include one package of seed from this valuable plant.

NOTE: Only one package to a customer.

NOVELTIES AND RECENT INTRODUCTIONS

- | | Per Pkt. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Aster Farreri. The plant commences to flower about the end of April and continues throughout May and June. It is perfectly hardy and of very vigorous growth. The beauty of the flower, the ray petals of which a lovely soft tone of violet mauve, is greatly enhanced by a large golden-orange disc. This combination of color, as can well be imagined, gives a most wonderful effect. In diameter the flowers are from 2½ to 3 in. across, and each plant carries 20 to 30 flowers on long, stiff, naked stems. | .25 |
| Aster Delavayi. An extremely beautiful Chinese species, close tufts of olive-green foliage, stout naked stems bearing an exceptionally large solitary flower; the ray florets are very thin and inclined to twist; a delightful shade of lavender-blue with a conspicuous jet-black disc. It is very curious and before the flower fully develops the ray florets tie themselves across the black disc in a most conspicuous and charming manner. We are of the opinion this is one of the most beautiful of the species of recent introduction | .25 |

ASTER SUB-COERULEUS (Perennial)

- A** hardy species of Perennial Aster from Northwest India. Handsome clear mauve Marguerite flowers, 3 inches across, each one having the contrast of a bold orange-yellow center; borne on long straight stems, and invaluable for cutting. Easily raised from seed. In the open ground the plants bloom profusely in early June from a sowing made in the previous season. Makes an excellent pot plant for the conservatory, where it starts flowering as early as February. Height 12 to 15 inches.....\$.25
- Calendula Radio (New).** The petals are beautifully quilled. Color a deep orange. The flower is extremely globular in shape, and does not show the "centre" until a very advanced stage. The quilling has an extraordinary effect on the appearance of the flower, and it is really hard to realize that such beauty of form could be attained in a *Calendula*. It is one of the finest novelties of the season. ⅛ oz. 50c..... .25
- Cynoglossum—Pink (New).** In growth and general appearance this resembles the blue, only that the flowers are rich, deep pink and are more striking than pink Forget-me-nots; in moderate climates these plants are perennial. This remarkable novelty was first introduced by the Royal Botanical Gardens of Kew, England, and is now offered for sale for the first time. ⅛ oz. 40c; per packet.....\$.25

TROLLIUS LEDEBOURI "GOLDEN QUEEN" GLOBE FLOWER

Award of Merit, Royal Horticultural Society, London

We offer for the first time seed of this beautiful hardy perennial plant. It is a valuable garden plant and continues in bloom from June till October; in fact, we cut flowers outside as late as November.

This variety is very vigorous; it grows quite three feet in height, but its chief value lies in the size of the flowers, which are four inches across; the rich golden color of the outer petals and the intense orange color of the smaller petals near the center of the flower intermix and blend beautifully with the yellow anthers. The plant is extremely floriferous and continues in flower for a long period; in fact, the constancy with which it blooms in autumn as well as early summer is very remarkable. It comes practically true to type from seed. Any slight variation which may appear is only in the number of petals, but the fewer petals is amply compensated for by their being of such size and substance as not to be noticeable.

Most *Trollius* are rather uncertain to raise from seed when sown in the spring, but one of the great recommendations this introduction has is that the seed germinates freely when sown in the spring. We tested this point very fully by three successive sowings in March, April and May, when practically every seed germinated. Blooms same year if sown early. Seed, pkt. 25c and 50c.



Godetia "Sweetheart"
Dwarf Double

ANNUAL GODETIA DWARF DOUBLE SWEETHEART

This, in our opinion, is the *Godetia par excellence*.

The flowers are of a beautiful tone of brightest cream pink. As will be seen from the photograph herewith, the habit of the plant and the way the flowers are borne above the foliage makes it resemble to a remarkable degree the *Azalia*. In point of fact this variety has all the attributes and beauty of form of that plant.

The blooms, however, are very much larger, and produced in such quantity that the foliage is almost completely hidden when the plant is at its best.

Scintillating flowers of the brightest shell-pink without any markings whatsoever, borne in such profusion, can easily be pictured as producing an extraordinary effect when bedded en masse. Nothing more suitable for garden decoration can be imagined.

As a pot plant, this novelty has a great future, and we recommend all growers for market to include *Sweetheart* in their seed order this coming season.

Seeds: Per dozen packets, \$4.00; per packet \$.40

SWEET WIVELSFIELD

A new race of hardy annuals. This new annual is an interesting cross between *Dianthus Allwoodi* and *Sweet William*, having characteristics of both parents, yet distinct from either. *Sweet Wivelsfield* is an English novelty offered for the first time this year. Few plants can compare with it for wealth of color and long season of bloom, and it appears to be remarkably successful for exhibitions. Flowers cut for the English exhibition tables have been fresh at the end of a week's show. This variety being an entirely new creation, *Sweet Wivelsfield* is offered in mixture only. Pkt. of 30 seeds 25c.



Meconopsis Baileyi

Meconopsis Baileyi

Meconopsis Baileyi. One of the finest introductions of recent years. This beautiful blue perennial Poppy, brought over from Thibet by Captain Kingdon Ward, throws up from its root-stock half a dozen leafy stems 2 or 3 feet high, well furnished with broad sea-green leaves and bearing freely at their heads large four-petalled blooms of a glorious sky-blue color, the effect of which is enhanced by a central zone of golden-yellow anthers. This superb plant has been accorded by the Royal Horticultural Society a First Class Certificate and an Award of merit. It is hardy, and should soon become one of the most popular plants in cultivation. Imported seed, per pkt., 50c.

Requirements of Meconopsis Baileyi

I have noticed your discussions of Meconopsis Baileyi in Horticulture. For several seasons I tried to raise this plant from seed in a cold frame, planting in May or June, according to instructions on the English packets. The seeds always germinated quickly and abundantly, yet, although well-shaded, they promptly died. This year I tried planting indoors in late March, in soil made of equal parts of leafmold, peat-moss, and sand; then pricking out into small pots, and have apparently succeeded.

The main point seems to be never to let any sunshine at all touch the plants. Mine survived the very hot weather of the Summer—once 100 degrees—with the loss of only three or four. The pots were not plunged into soil, although kept in complete shade close to the north side of the house, and were watered nearly every day, with a fine hose. Since the leaves seem immune to mildew—as they appear to be to most parasites—I watered in the hottest part of the day, to give the seedlings the benefit of cooling by evaporation. I have now nearly 30 husky plants, some of which early last month I transferred to the cold frame for the Winter, in five-inch pots, plunging them, still where no sunlight can touch them. Most of them I have planted where I want them to bloom, in a sheltered northern exposure where even the June sun does not penetrate, and in soil that is sand and leafmold.

—Robert Dunn, in Horticulture.

Pansy "Orange King" (New). Similar in color to the much-admired Viola Apricot, but of regular large pansy size. Lower petals vivid orange; upper petals shaded apricot. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 60c; pkt. .25

Pkt.



Dahlias are more easily grown from seeds than Asters and Stocks

Dahlia "Coltness Hybrids" Improved

In offering this special selection of our Coltness Hybrids, we feel confident that our customers will find it a great advance on the type already offered, containing as it does some lovely colors not hitherto found in Dahlias. The coloring of these selected hybrids is very comprehensive, ranging from deep crimson to white, and embracing delicate pinks and roses, as well as yellows and mauves and various shades of scarlets and purples. The habit of the plant is also improved, being dwarfer and more compact, so that we have no doubt that our selection will increase the fame with which this charming class of Dahlia is already regarded. These Dahlias are easily raised from seeds, blooming profusely within four or five months from seeds, if started in the house in February or early March.

Seeds, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c; 3 pkts. for 60c; per pkt. \$.25

NEW BEDDING PLANT

Dahlia Coltness Gem. Brilliant Scarlet Bedding Dahlia, height two feet.

Flowers easily August to October. Grows anywhere and is fast superseding the once popular geranium. **PLANT OUTDOORS FROM END**

OF MAY. Easily grown from seeds. Per pkt.50

Tubers, each50

ENGLISH HYBRID MINIATURE PAEONY OR CHARM DAHLIAS

A new race of Dwarf Bedding Dahlias

The outcome of 10 years' scientific hybridization and selection. In the main, they are semi-double, require no stakes, may be planted 18 to 20 inches apart, and rarely exceed 24 inches in height. Given the same treatment, they are more easy to raise from seed than Asters, and the flowering period is very lengthy, from beginning of July to the first severe frost. They make lovely and lasting cut flowers. These new hybrids are available in both seeds and tubers.

Seeds, mixed, per pkt. 25c. Tubers, mixed, 50c each; 6 for \$2.50.

NOTE: Seeds sown in February or March and grown on, make splendid plants, which bloom from July until cut down by frost, and will produce many tubers.

NEW ANNUAL LARKSPURS—UPRIGHT OR DELPHINIUM TYPE

Miss California. A very rich deep pink on a salmon ground. The habit of the plant is more distinctly upright, or Delphinium type, than any other variety of Larkspur introduced to date, with foliage of a healthy green appearance. The laterals are more numerous, grow closer to the center, and many can be cut two feet long without injury to the plant. The flowers are extremely double and placed in such a manner as to give the impression of Delphinium spikes rather than Larkspur. We consider MISS CALIFORNIA the acme of perfection in every way, and prophesy this will be in greater demand when it has been thoroughly tried out. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; per pkt. 25c.

Carmine King may be described as the first of the deep carmine rose shades in the new upright type of Larkspur. As with Miss California, it comes fully true to type and color, which we consider most extraordinary in pink Larkspurs and is just the right tone of carmine to make it showy. The flowers are a great improvement in size and color over rose-scarlet in the old stock-flowered type. It must, however, not be confused with the old Lustrous Carmine, which is much darker than CARMINE KING. This variety could be used for forcing under glass in localities where weather conditions reduce the color in the more delicate shades of pink and rose. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 25c.

PLEASED CUSTOMERS ARE OUR BEST, MOST PRECIOUS ASSETS

Denison, Texas, October 22, 1930.

Dear Sir: I felt that I should tell you how thoroughly heat and drouth-resisting your Delphiniums proved this past season, which as you know, was very unusual. With temperatures ranging from 90 to 108 degrees all summer long, no spring rains at all until last day in May, three showers thereafter, and these royal beauties grew and bloomed beautifully under this pressure.

MR. B. H.

Hicksville, Ohio, June 23, 1930.

Sunday the 22nd I saw some of your Prize Winner strain Delphiniums at Devil's Lake, Mich., and they are by far the best general planting I have ever seen; not a few, but great numbers, and not one poor enough to discard; so you will understand I am very anxious to have some of the seed from your best plants, as I am planning on showing at Chicago in 1932.

I would like your prices on seed selected from your very best show Delphiniums, as I am certain seed from such stock can beat the world, and I feel I must have your help, as yours are far in advance of any Delphiniums I have ever seen, and I have over 2000 plants from European and American Hybridizers, but none to compare with yours. I do not care for seed from general selection, but wish seed selected from your very best show Delphiniums. Very truly,

H. M. J.

Orange, California, October 2, 1930.

Our own plants from the Prize Winner strain are coming into flower, and we have some lovely blossoms. We have one which tallies perfectly with your description of "Dream" Prize Winner, flowers over two inches across each blossom. Plants are very small yet, as they were planted in the spring; expect greater things from them another year. They are all lovely colors and double, with some unusual shades, and all which have bloomed so far are of exceptionally fine form, except one or two. We raised 75 plants from spring planting of 100 seeds.

We are pleased with our Dahlias which we bought from you last spring. Marmion and Maid Marion are sturdy fine plants. We thank you for the complimentary bulb Daddy Butler. It has been a great favorite with us this summer. By overhead sprinkling we have not found it necessary to spray or use any insecticides, and have the finest, sturdiest plants we have ever raised, and the blossoms are 8 and 9 inches—Marmion was 10 inches. We use revolving sprinklers for 10 minutes, two to three times a week, after the sun goes down.

MRS. EARL M. E.

Camden, Ohio, October 17, 1930.

I want to tell you I am well satisfied with seeds you sent me—one-half package of Delphinium, about 60 plants—50 plants Pansies, and the Columbine package—I think at least 150 plants. All looking splendid. Very truly,

LEE D.

List of Choice Hardy Perennial Seeds

Flower Seeds by Weight

We carry large stocks of all Flower Seeds and shall be pleased to quote larger amounts of the varieties we list upon application.

SEMESAN FOR FLOWER SEEDS

AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY

To grow flower seeds successfully, treat your seeds with Semesan. Besides generally increasing germination of seeds, it prevents rotting of seeds in the ground and Semesan-treated seeds produce stronger plants which, of course, gives you better yields of finer flowers.

Semesan is easily, quickly and inexpensive to apply. It can be used in the dust or liquid form. The dust treatment requires that the seed be thoroughly coated with the dry powdered Semesan. For small quantities of seeds in packets, add a very small pinch of Semesan in the packet. A glass jar or other small dust-tight container (except aluminum) will be found convenient for larger amounts. It is necessary that the seed and Semesan is mixed thoroughly for about 10 minutes. Then sift out all surplus dust.

For liquid treatment, dissolve the dry powdered Semesan in water and soak the seeds in this solution for the time recommended in the instructions that come with the Semesan. Do not use aluminum container.

Liquid treatment is recommended where rapid penetration of the seed coat is necessary.

ACONITUM—MONK'S HOOD

(Family Ranunculaceae)

| | Pkt. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| A. <i>Autumnale</i> . Spark's Variety. A fine tall growing variety with very dark blue flowers; height 5 ft. Pkt. | \$.25 |
| A. <i>Fisheri</i> . Height 2 ft., deep blue flowers in dense spikes in autumn. 2 pkts. 25c; ½ oz. 50c | \$.15 |
| <i>Napellus Praecox</i> . Rare and choice early-flowering variety; deep blue. ¼ oz. 50c; 2 pkts. 25c | .15 |
| <i>Wilsonii</i> . Porcelain blue, large and late flowering in handsome spikes; height 5 to 6 ft.; ¼ oz. 75c | .25 |
| Seeds require patience; slow to germinate; some 6 months. | |
| The Aconitums are bold, showy plants, growing easily in any soil. | |

PERENNIAL ALYSSUM, MADWORT (Family: Cruciferae)

| | Pkt. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Light soil in the sun for border and rockery. | |
| <i>Citrinum</i> . Charming variety, masses of lemon-yellow flowers, dwarf compact habit, specially good for edging and rockery; ½ ft.; April to June. \$ | .15 |
| <i>Saxatile Compactum</i> . Yel.; April-May; ½ ft.; best grown as a hardy biennial and sown annually in July to keep plants neat looking; they bloom the following spring. Lovely in the border with blue Scillas. 3 pkts. 25c; ¼ oz. 40c | .10 |
| <i>Rostratum</i> . Trailing species, yellow flowers in abundance during June and July; 1 ft. 2 pkts. for 25c | .15 |
| <i>Serpyllifolium</i> . Smallest and loveliest of the Alyssums. Racemens of clear lemon-yellow flowers; dwarf habit for the Alpine garden; blooms in April and May | .25 |

ANCHUSA, BUGLOSS (Family: Boraginaceae)

- Ordinary soil; lovely blue flowered border plants. Pkt.
Italica, "Dropmore Variety." 4 ft. June to September. Many panicles of
 lovely *Gentiana* blue flowers; seeds should be sown July to September to
 bloom the following year; a gem for border effect. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c;
 2 pkts. 25c15
Italica "Opal." A perfect gem for border effect. $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. June to September;
 a pale, pleasing shade of blue. 2 pkts. 25c15

ANEMONE—PULSATILLA

- The Pasque Flower. Hardy perennial; desirable early spring flower for the
 border or rockery. Easily raised from seed. Height 1 ft. Color, violet.
 Seed25

PERENNIAL ANEMONES ST. BRIGID

- These beautiful, brilliant flowers may be easily raised from seeds, sowing
 them early in spring in boxes or cold frames, or later out-of-doors, light-
 ly covering them with a mixture of sandy loam and screened peat moss,
 thinning them out as they grow; entirely hardy. DOUBLE AND SINGLE
 IRISH CREAGH CASTLE STRAIN, the largest flowered strain with
 the finest range of colors. Seeds, $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. \$1.00 \$.25
 Also to be had in bulbs. See page 82.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)

- "Gay Antirrhinums powdered striped, and freaked,
 Laugh down the garden ways in motley wise,
 Rose-lipped, white-throated, blushing cherry-cheeked
 Some—and the rest like summer butterflies."
 —Rosamund Marriott Watson.

Half-hardy perennial treated as an annual. One of the finest flowers for
 cutting; spikes long; gorgeously colored. Seed sown inside in January to March
 will bloom from July until Frost. May also be sown in open ground in April for
 blossoming in August, or sow outdoors in July or August for next year's plants.
Nanum grandiflorum. Large-flowering, medium height varieties. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. The best
 type for general use.

"Advance." The flowers are a brilliant orange scarlet with a small yellow spot
 on the tip of the lower petal. A white throat enhances the resplendence of
 the coloring and renders the plant, which is of sturdy and compact habit,
 an excellent subject for summer bedding.

"Red Emperor." This novelty may be described as a rich deep scarlet; one of
 the finest colors yet produced in Antirrhinums. The habit of the plant is neat
 and compact and the bloom being produced in great profusion Red Emperor
 is admirably adapted for bedding in any situation.

"Majestic Sunset." The extra large individual flowers present an exquisite com-
 bination of color, being of a bright terra cotta above, shading gradually
 downwards into a rosy salmon. Viewed from a little distance, the tints
 become merged and the whole coloring transfused into a rich salmon red
 hue, and thus seen a bed of this splendid new variety seems to reflect the
 glories of the evening sky, a veritable sunset shade. We have no doubt as
 to the future of this grand new class, which compels admiration by its mas-
 sive beauty and will be of immense value for bold schemes of bedding.

"Majestic Orange King." This novelty, with its sister sort "Sunset," forms the
 beginning of a new class called "Majestic." The flowers are of extra large
 size, often 2 inches across at the top. The coloring is an exquisite blend of
 shades, rich terra cotta above, the lip golden yellow merging to pure deep
 orange at the base, the general effect when seen in the mass being a brilliant
 rich orange. The plant is perhaps a little taller and more robust in appear-
 ance than the prevailing *Nanum* type, but will be found excellent for bedding,
 as well as for forming bold groups in large borders.

Twilight. Judging by the reception given to the varieties already introduced under this heading, we are confident as to the future of this fine new Snapdragon. It has all the eminent characteristics of the MAJESTIC class, great size and perfect form of the individual bloom, combined with ideal symmetry of the spike. The color is a delicate apricot with old gold center and salmon shading, the general effect when viewed in the mass being a delicate rosy salmon.

"Dazzler." The plants present a mass of dazzling bright scarlet bloom which seems in the sunshine to burn with a refulgent glow. Being of a very compact and symmetrical habit, "Dazzler" makes a magnificent bedder and will, we think, be found to surpass in this respect everything in its class which has yet been introduced.

Golden Queen. A rich golden-yellow of the MAJESTIC class.

Majestic Pink Delight. A pure salmon-pink, shading to apricot, with a golden-yellow center.

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| | Pkt. |
| Best Mixture of all the above dwarf Antirrhinum 3 pkts. 25c; 1 pkt. | \$.10 |
| Any of the above fine novelties, any 4 for 40c; 2 pkts. 25c; per pkt. | .15 |

TALL VARIETIES (*Antirrhinum majus*)

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| | Pkt. |
| "Golden King." Improved yellow. 2 pkts. for 25c | \$.15 |
| "Harmony." Rich terra cotta pink, yellow center. 2 pkts. for 25c | .15 |
| "Queen Victoria." Improved pure white. 2 pkts. for 25c | .15 |
| Pink Domino (New). A soft, clear, rose pink. 2 pkts. for 25c | .15 |
| Monarch. Deep velvety crimson, stem exceptionally strong and stiff. | |
| 2 pkts. 25c | .15 |
| Mixture of all of the above tall varieties, 3 pkts. 25c | .10 |

Armeria Gigantea Rosea (Thrift Family)

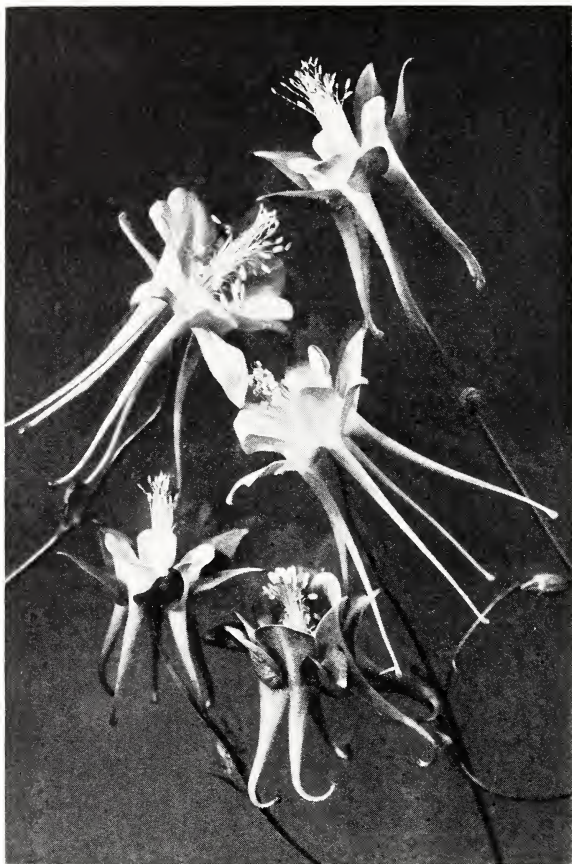
A. Bee's Ruby (New). Neat tufts of evergreen foliage; flowers deep rose-pink, borne on stout stems; height 2 ft. 2 pkts. 25c..... .15

AQUILEGIA-COLUMBINE (Family: Ranunculaceae)

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| | Pkt. |
| Alpina. A beautiful short-spurred form; clear blue; a treasure of the Alps; 15 in. 2 pkts. 25c | \$.15 |
| Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long-Spurred Hybrids. Carefully selected for the long spurs and best colors. In shades of pink, blue, lavender, white, yellow, etc., all mixed. 2 for 25c; 1/8 oz. 60c; 1/4 oz. \$1.00 | .15 |
| Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long-Spurred Yellow | .25 |
| Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long-Spurred Rosy-Pink and Pinks. Extra fine. 1/8 oz. 60c | .15 |
| Mrs. Scott Elliott's "Emily Tenney." A lovely lavender | .25 |
| "Josephine Marsh." A late-flowering, long-spurred hybrid, originated in our garden; it begins to bloom when others are commencing to go to seed; the color is a lovely shade of old rose (deep pink) with yellow sepals | .25 |
| Aquilegia Caerulea. The lovely blue Colorado Rocky Mountain Columbine. Comes true from seed. It is a slow grower in captivity and needs shade and plenty of moisture at the roots, when it will produce the finest, longest-spurred flowers you have ever seen. Will not thrive in light, dry, sandy soil. Our seed is absolutely pure and true, as we have it collected in the mountains of Colorado. 1/8 oz. 50c; 2 pkts. 25c | .15 |

Seed of the Rocky Mountain Columbine takes from 6 to 8 weeks to germinate; the best and surest method for a big and certain germination is to use the blanket method, viz: Keep moist old sacks or dark cloth kept moist, over the seed beds, but remove "muy pronto" as soon as seed begins to germinate.

Pyrenaica. From the Pyrenees Mountains. Strongly all deep blue flowers with yellow stamens; blooms very early before any of the other varieties. Pkt.25



*Dobbie's Improved Imperial Hybrids
Long-Spurred Aquilegias (Columbines)*

Dobbie's Imperial Hybrids. Unquestionably the finest strain of *Aquilegia* ever offered. This strain, which has been kept under close observation, is the concentrated work of 10 years' selection and re-selection, carried out by Mr. D. Thomson, the Schoolhouse, Duns. It is noteworthy for its very long spurs, fine form, and magnificent range of color. Amongst the "blues" will be found many tints of mauve, lilac, lavender, heliotrope, etc. The "reds" show almost every gradation from the palest pink to bright scarlet. A very special novelty.—(Dobbie's description.)

| | |
|--------------------|----------|
| Finest mixed | Pkt. .25 |
|--------------------|----------|

AUBRETIAS OR ROCK CRESS

For the rock wall or Alpine garden the brightest effects in early May are the sheets of flowers, always one of the most faithful and useful of rock plants. Easily grown from seeds.

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Mrs. Lloyd Edwards. Beautiful crimson-purple variety. Seeds | Pkt. \$.25 |
| New Large Flowering Hybrids. Many fine shades; exceptionally fine. | |
| Seeds, 2 pkts. for 25c | .15 |

CANDYTUFT—R. IBERIS—PERENNIAL CANDYTUFT

(Family: Cruciferae)

Most valuable plants for rockery and the border, giving dense masses of flowers in the early spring. Pkt.

Gibraltarica. Large white flowers, tinged lilac, very lovely; 12 inches; May to August. 2 for 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 30c..... \$.15

Sempervirens. Pure white flowers, borne in great profusion, a perfect gem; 12 inches; April to July. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 50c..... .25



PERPETUAL CARNATIONS

Englemann's Gold Medal, finest mixed. These famous Carnations are produced and sold in quantities by Mr. Englemann on the London market. Our seed is produced on the plants, the flowers from which won the sweepstake prize at the English Chelsea Show in 1925. They reproduce from seed very satisfactorily and throw better than 80% double flowers. Pkt.

$\frac{1}{16}$ oz. \$3.00; 1 pkt. 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pkt. \$.25



CAMPANULA PERSICIFOLIA "AZURE FAIRY QUEEN"

CAMPANULA (The Bell Flowers)

| | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--------|
| A sunny position with a moderately rich soil suits them best. | | Pkt. |
| Carpatica. The lovely blue Carpatian Harebell for the rock garden or border. | | |
| Height 12 in. 2 pkts. for 25c..... | | \$.15 |
| C. Alba. The white form of the above; prices the same. | | |
| Persicifolia Grandiflora, Fairy Queen. The lovely peach-leaved Bellflower. | | |
| Immense, clear, azure-blue bells; height 18 in. to 2 feet; very showy and | | |
| a most satisfactory cut flower, keeping for days..... | | .15 |
| Persicifolia Grandiflora Alba. The white form of the above; prices same. | | |
| Persicifolia Flore Pleno "Moerheimii." Double pure white; very fine..... | | .25 |
| Persicifolia Flore Pleno "Pfitzeri." Double blue..... | | .25 |
| Telham Beauty (New). The largest bells of beautiful china blue; height | | |
| 2 feet | | .25 |
| Rotundifolia. The lovely Harebell of Scotland; pale blue, slender graceful | | |
| habit; 9 inches..... | | .15 |
| C. Pyramidalis. The Chimney Bellflower. Fine for the border, 3 feet. Blue. | | |
| 2 pkts. for 25c..... | | .15 |

- C. *Pyramidalis Alba*. The white variety. 2 pkts. for 25c15
- C. *Pyraversi*. Hardy biennial. Dwarf. A New Hybrid with open bell-shaped flowers of lavender-blue with indigo center, borne freely on pyramidal stems25

BIENNIAL CAMPANULA, CANTERBURY BELL

These certainly are the most showy of all the Campanulas; no garden should be without a few. To succeed with them in cold climates is to sow the seed in boxes in June in order to get sturdy plants by fall, when they should be transplanted into cold frames, or in a well protected spot outside; the important thing is to keep water and melting snow from the crowns, or they will decay; then in the spring transplant into the border, and you will be rewarded with magnificent spikes of these lovely showy biennials. It is useless to sow the seed late in the summer or in the fall, because you would not get large plants for spring transplanting, or at the best you will get only mediocre plants, neither must you sow the seed in the spring, expecting to get blooming sized plants by summer—you won't. In warmer climates the seeds can be sown right outside and the plants later transferred into their permanent places. The important thing is to get large plants by fall to winter over; give them plenty of room in the border, two or three feet, and rich soil.

Per Pkt.

MEDIUM, Canterbury Bell (This is not the Cup and Saucer Type)

- Single. Blue, white, deep lilac and rosy carmine; in separate colors.
2 pkts. for 25c; all four colors, 40c \$.15
- Double. Blue, white, deep lilac, double rosy carmine; in separate colors.
3 for 60c; all four for 75c25

CALYCANTHEMA—CUP AND SAUCER TYPE


- We are offering this type in four colors: Blue, white, deep lilac and rosy carmine. Any 2 pkts. for 25c15
- Canterbury Bells, Pudor's Prize Mixture, comprising all colors of single and double and cup and saucer, unsurpassed. 1/16 oz. 25c10

CHEIRANTHUS—WALLFLOWER (Family: Cruciferae)

- Allionii. So-called Siberian Wallflower; orange yellow, continuous flowering; a gem; sweet-scented; 1 foot; April to July and again in the fall if seeds are picked off; may be treated as an annual; sows itself.
2 for 25c; 1/4 oz. 50c15

**DON'T BELIEVE THE OTHER FELLOW WHEN HE TELLS YOU DELPHINIUM SEEDS
ARE DIFFICULT TO GERMINATE IN THE SPRING**

Bradford, Ohio.

 I am glad to report splendid germination of the Mrs. James Kelway, Queen Mauve and Prize Winner Delphinium seeds sown this spring. Three sowings were made in three large cold frames. Results were uniformly good. Seeds continued to come through the ground for about two weeks. First seeds came through in about 18 days in each case. The Prize Winner plants developed most rapidly. Very truly yours,
E. J. S.

Deer Park, Wash., September 15, 1930.

I have 160 nice plants from the 200 Prize Winner Delphinium seeds, and 90 plants from the 100 Blue Bird Glory seeds. Who says they will not germinate in the spring? MRS. H. L. K.

Fargo, N. D., June 19, 1930.

Have had wonderful success raising Delphiniums from your seed. Germination is always high, and blossoms are wonderful.
MARGARET E. K.



COREOPSIS (Family: Compositae)

Ordinary soil in the sun.

Lanceolata Flore-Pleno. This is a semi-double form of the well known hardy perennial Coreopsis. From 50% to 60% are semi-double; it is distinctively more valuable than the old single type. Rich golden yellow flowers borne in great profusion the entire summer; a fine popular hardy plant. 2 for 25c; 1/8 oz. 35c

Pkt.

.15

"A real test of gardening is raising plants from seed. One gardener will get 200 plants, another 10, and another none at all from exactly similar packets of the same seed. The best gardener gets the biggest crop of seedlings. The secret is protection until the plants are large enough and strong enough to shift for themselves.

PLEASE DO NOTE!

As only such seeds as germinate well in our own establishment are supplied to customers, we will not and cannot accept responsibility for failure in the hands of others whose management, lack of equipment or lack of knowledge, may unconsciously be the cause of non-success.

Cultivation of Delphiniums

(From Horticulture, Boston)

Various fungus diseases and insect pests are already at work on Delphiniums, making it increasingly difficult to grow these favorite perennials. In some instances where plants have collapsed, the cause probably has been the larvae of the June beetle, which operates at this season and is very difficult to deal with, as it remains under the ground until it emerges as a mature beetle at the end of a three-year-cycle. This pest sometimes gets so bad that an entire renovation of the garden or lawn is necessary. In that case, the best plan is to take out the plants, spade over the ground, and turn in a flock of chickens.

The June beetle is most likely to be abundant in a new garden which has been turf, but sometimes strays into old gardens from fields or lawns.

It is the blight, though, which is the greatest bane of Delphinium growers. Dry Bordeaux mixture dusted over the crowns from the beginning of the season is helpful, but is not a panacea. Several remedies are now on the market. One, called Del-Bli, has seemed to be reasonably successful. Another, which comes from the West, where it is being warmly praised, is called Qua-sul.

Mrs. Francis King has recommended the following formula: Four pounds of lump lime, one pound of powdered tobacco dust and one gallon of water to slack the lime. When the lime has been slacked as long as it will, add more water, and when boiling has ceased, still more, until there is a total of five gallons. Then add the tobacco dust. Use one quart of this solution to seven quarts of water, and pour a cupful around the roots of each plant. Repeat every 10 days if necessary.

It is not advisable to use fresh manure at any time, but Delphiniums grow well on land which has been manured for other crops. The best fertilizer is bone meal, which should be applied in the spring or early summer. Wood ashes are also valuable fertilizer for Delphiniums.

It is especially important to keep the soil around the plants moist. If water cannot be given freely throughout the summer, it is well to mulch the beds with peat moss or some litter that will keep the ground cool and prevent the evaporation of moisture.

Some garden makers like to work a little nitrate of soda into the soil in late June if they have cut the plants back for a second crop. Whether this cutting back should be done or not is a matter about which growers differ. Some believe that the vitality of the plant is weakened to such an extent that it is not likely to winter well to produce more than one crop. Others run the risk, because they want a long succession of flowers, and start new plants every year to take the place of any which may succumb.

Larkspur is readily grown from seed, but this seed must be fresh. It will not germinate well at all when it is over a year old. Seed sown before the first of August will give plants that will flower next year. Delphiniums develop rapidly, and many garden makers who have greenhouses find that by starting the seed indoors early in the season, the plants will flower the same year.

Delphiniums have been improved to a surprising degree, and many of the newer varieties put out by expert breeders are startling in the size and rich coloring of their blooms.

Delphinium seed often fail to sprout if they are not entirely fresh, so I use this method:

"Soak Delphinium seed, no matter how old, in a damp rag for four or five days, and then sow them. They will come up within a week after sowing. Do not allow the rag to become dry during the soaking process."

I had some seed bought last year, which would make them approximately two years old and, after soaking them four days, over 90% came up within a week. This is by far the best stand of plants I have had in many years' experimenting, so pass the tip on if it is worth while.—S. T. C., North Carolina.

We think it would be better to soak the seeds over night in luke warm water, dry between blotters and then sow immediately. We never soak our own seeds.



"A thing of beauty is a joy forever." Pudor's Delphiniums with white Madonna (*Candidum*) Lilies, in the garden of our customer, Mrs. Thos. L. Price of Jefferson City, Missouri. These magnificent Delphiniums were grown from our small seedlings.

OUR PLANTS AND SEEDS ARE ADVERTISED BY OUR ADMIRING GARDEN FRIENDS

Statesville, North Carolina.

I have had some remarkable blooms from Delphinium plants from your seed. A florist here told me that she had seen Delphiniums at flower shows, but nothing to compare with yours. I got over a hundred plants from a package of seed from S. in England, but I would give the lot for one of your exquisite Nora Fergusons.

MISS G. A.

Paris, Kentucky, August 15, 1930.

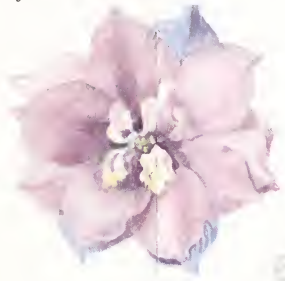
I have been ordering from you for some years now, and each year the seeds of Delphinium I get from you bring more beautiful ones than I have ever had before. My Prize Winner—The Shah, and Nora Ferguson are just gorgeous. Really I didn't know seedlings could have such blooms. They look like two-year-old plants.

MRS. C. T. N.

*These Delphinium "Pips" were painted from Life by Miss Winifred Walker of London, England,
the famous Water Color Artist*



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⑨

NOS. 1, 6 and 7—Representative ENGLISH WREXHAM STRAIN

NOS. 2, 3, 5 and 8—Representative PUDOR'S PRIZE WINNER STRAIN

No. 4—PUDOR'S WHITE GLORY

No. 9—GLORY OF PUGET SOUND STRAIN (beautiful dainty blossoms with very small "bees" or none at all)



Kelway & Son, England.

GOLD MEDAL DELPHINIUM: MRS. JAMES KELWAY

This color photo of DELPHINIUM is about half natural size, and is a portion of a 4-foot spike of flower.



TIGRIDIA, or MEXICAN SHELL FLOWER

Eagerly sought as a rare, but sturdy garden novelty. For prices of bulbs, see page 83.

READ IT

GERMINATION OF DELPHINIUM SEEDS

The first plantings of Delphinium seeds invariably bring reports of failures and, usually, seed or soil are blamed. The illustration shows one of half a dozen seed boxes and seems to offer a worth-while method. The secret, if there be one, is merely first care. Delphinium seed must have low, steady temperatures from 10 to 15 days, with constant surface moisture, darkness and apparently company, for best results. The 15 varieties of seed shown could not have come so evenly save through planting methods. The soil used was leafmold and sand, with a little loam to stiffen it. Spraying with a mildew remedy was used to prevent damping off.

Not a single plant perished prior to transplanting. The box was filled within one inch of top, wetted thoroughly (lots of drainage was provided) then filled to brim and pressed evenly. The seed was sown in rows and merely pressed in to insure equal depth and covered with sifted leafmold and powdered sphagnum. An empty flat served as a cover when stood on the north side of a wall. The seedlings were up on the eleventh day, the cover being removed on the thirteenth day. The box was brought up to a lath frame on the eighteenth day and fully exposed on the twenty-fifth day.

This method enables one to note first evidence of damping off, permits soil stirring between rows and prompt detection note of slugs or sowbugs, besides permitting equal development of every plant. When sown broadcast in a large bed, none of these advantages exist. A few flats are enough for largest plantings. Pricked out when true leaves first appear, the roots are just beginning to branch and plantlets fall apart easily and never halt in growth. Sown broadcast, one cutworm, or one damping off spot may, before noticed, ruin many plants. Never delay pricking out after true leaves appear.—(Vanderbilt.)

A flat of Prize Winner "Pedigreed" Delphinium Seedlings, containing over 500 plants, sown September 1 and photographed October 25. Seedlings will be planted in the open field in March and will bloom profusely during next September and October. What new surprises will they bring? The flats are wintered in a COLD greenhouse and the tops will freeze down completely.



Delphiniums and Manure

By Leon H. Leonian

Department of Plant Pathology, West Virginia University,
College of Agriculture

Commenting on the communication of J. W. Greenfield, which appeared in the July number of "Better Flowers," Mr. Barber states that incorporation of manure with soil may have been the cause of failure of Mr. Greenfield's delphiniums. May I offer my own experience with manure on delphiniums? Last year I applied 15 bushels of fresh chicken manure, consisting only of pure droppings, to an area of one-tenth of an acre. The manure was applied between the rows of young but well established plants, and was allowed to remain undisturbed right on the surface of the soil. The soluble matter of the manure was gradually washed into the soil under the action of rains, and the delphiniums began to grow most luxuriously.

Plants blooming for the first time formed flowering spikes of three and sometimes three and a half feet in length, with plants five feet tall. If there was any injurious effect, I failed to see it.

This year I tried a similar experiment on another field; to an area not larger than one-fourth of an acre I applied one huge truckful of fresh horse manure, six wagonloads of fresh chicken manure, in addition to 50 pounds of nitrophoska and 100 pounds of Acadian nitrate of soda. Despite the fact that the soil was sandy and this season has been one of the driest that I have known in this section of the country, my delphinium plants are doing beautifully; if there has been any ill effect resulting from such heavy applications of manure and concentrated fertilizers, I have not observed it.

It makes a big difference whether manure and fertilizers are applied to the surface of the soil or worked into the dirt.

ARE YOU USING TOO MUCH MANURE?

We are inclined to think that the increase of disease amongst flowering plants is due to the use of unbalanced manures, especially lack of potash. Plants receiving too much nitrogen produce soft growth, which fall a ready prey to disease organism.

HOW OFTEN DO YOU DIVIDE YOUR DELPHINIUMS?

One of the causes why some fail with these charming plants is permitting them to go on for years without any attempt being made to divide them, the result being that instead of strong, healthy spikes, and, consequently, fine blooms, the clumps get into a weak condition, owing to a conglomerated mass of thin and spindly shoots. It is only fair to say that a clump carrying five or six spikes is to be preferred to one with three times that number, as with the latter it is almost impossible for the center spike to get that light and nutriment so necessary if strong flowering spikes are desired. It is therefore best with clumps carrying a large number of shoots to go over them early in the season and cut the weakest away, tying up those that are left to stakes, placing one to each shoot of the tall varieties. If staking is left until late in the season, the stakes are likely to be conspicuous, whereas, done early, the foliage hides the supports, and the risk of damage from rough winds is reduced.

Delphiniums may be raised from seed, or they may be increased by root division, the latter plan being the one oftenest adopted, inasmuch, as a rule, not many plants are needed in a garden. Clumps should be split up in autumn, or early spring, and the ground where it is intended to plant them should be well and deeply dug, some rotted manure being incorporated with the soil. It has to be said of these plants, too, that although the flowering season cannot be said to be a long one, they contribute much beauty to a garden.



A single plant of Pudor's own Wrexham Delphinium, grown by our customer,
Mr. Robert Dunn of Katonah, N. Y.

Lockport, New York, August 6, 1930.

With this goes my check and order for Iris, which I am most happy to send.

For some years I have bought your Delphinium seeds and now I want to try your Iris. In the spring I bought several packages of your choicest Delphinium seed, and gave them to a friend who has especially good success in raising seedlings, with the agreement that she was to have half that she raised. The result: I have 550 sturdy plants, and whatever I will do with so many I don't know. However, I shall not let any of them go until I see the blooms, for from past experience, I know I might miss something too lovely for words. Sincerely yours, MRS. M. C. H.

Lexington, Kentucky, September 1, 1930.

Gentlemen: Three weeks ago today I sent you an order for seeds — Delphinium, Foxglove, Columbine and Meconopsis Baileyi. One week ago today the Foxglove seeds had sprouted above ground. I do not think a seed missed. Three days ago the Delphinium seeds began to sprout, and today the Columbine are showing their leaves. I am writing to express my appreciation both of the seeds and of the service. Between Kentucky and Washington, I think it is rather remarkable. Very sincerely, M. E. C.

Sunderland, Massachusetts.

Dear Sirs: I wish you could see my Delphiniums! They are from last year's seeds (yours), and the clumps are so large that no one believes they are only one year old. The stalks are six feet high, and flower sprays are nearly four feet long, more than two feet of perfect bloom. And how the humming birds do love them!

I enclose an order for some more of your wonderful seeds, with my check.

Gratefully yours,

MISS B. A. R.

Notes on Growing Delphiniums

By G. F. Langdon

(From the British Delphinium Society's Bulletin)

Delphiniums repay good cultivation and this implies a thorough preparation of the soil before planting. If of a light, sandy nature, a plentiful supply of rich cow manure is a great help to success, but if of a heavy clay consistency a lighter manure will be better, such as horse manure from stables where plenty of straw is used. Should this not be obtainable, decayed leaves, hop-manure or old mushroom bed manure will be helpful.

The soil should be well dug and if possible to the depth of two or three spits, well incorporating the manure as the work proceeds. It will be an advantage if this operation can be completed a month before planting, to allow the soil to settle.

When planting clumps of Delphiniums in borders that are already occupied with other subjects, it will not be so easy to prepare the places; the same principles, however, should obtain and the soil be well worked and manured before planting.

It is a very debatable matter as to whether it is best to plant in autumn or spring. It depends so much on soil, situation and conditions, and also on which is the most convenient to the grower.

Generally speaking, my advice is to plant early in autumn or wait until spring. This, however, can be modified to suit special conditions and circumstances.

Should the soil be of a light nature and in a well-drained situation, late autumn planting can be practiced with impunity, whereas in a wet, heavy soil, it would be fatal, and possibly result in total loss of plants during the cold, wet days of mid-winter.

In such a soil, experience teaches one that the first fortnight in September is late enough, and should plants arrive from nurseries at a later date, the safest plan will be to pot them up and winter in cold frames. They can then be planted in the border after they have commenced to grow, in spring.

The Delphinium is perfectly hardy in the sense that it will stand any amount of frost. It is our changeable winter climate that is so often fatal. The wet autumn and winter of 1927-28 was the cause of the loss of many thousands of plants which, had they been frozen up all the winter, would have come through safely.

There is little doubt that the damage committed by slugs has been the direct cause of many lovers of Delphiniums giving up their culture in despair. That being so, it is well to take all precautions to safeguard them from their depredations.

One of the most efficacious means of protecting them during the winter is to remove all loose soil and small clods of earth from the crown of the plant, and then cover with a little sharp gritty ashes from a furnace to which has been added a little soot. The ashes must be hard and gritty, if soft it will not answer the purpose, as the slug will crawl over it.

The slugs can remain until the young shoots have pushed their way through them in spring. Another method of protection is to surround the plant with a galvanized metal band, first taking care that no slugs are in the crown of the plant.

To trap and kill the slugs is perhaps the best means of protection, and this can be done by placing small portions of bran on the ground and covering with pieces of board or slate, four to six inches square. Slugs are very fond of bran; they will congregate under the pieces of board and can be picked up and destroyed at any time. The traps should of course be examined and cleared of slugs at frequent intervals, and the bran replenished as it disappears.

SLUGS AND OTHER VEXATIONS

By A. J. Macself

(In the British Delphinium Society's Bulletin)

Delphiniums are subject to a few ills which are capable, if given the chance, of robbing the grower of the fruits of his labours.

Slugs and snails are the most aggravating of the pests that worry these plants. Many and varied are the weapons and the methods of using them in warfare against the legions of these abhorrent enemies, but it matters not what may be used, the only chance of success is dependent upon dogged perseverance.

The deadliest of slug destroyers are incapable of exterminating the enemy host at one fell swoop. In almost every case the materials used for destruction of slugs and snails are fully effective only when in a dry state. The mischief in a dry spell keeps the marauders in retreat, but when a heavy shower has rendered our "destroyers" ineffective, the slugs sally forth with gluttonous appetites to devour the succulent young growths of our most cherished plants.

Manufacturing chemists have given us many preparations which they claim to be efficient slaughterers of both slugs and snails. Every one of the proprietary articles sold for the purpose is capable of killing slugs which are kept and fed in laboratories for purposes of experiment. They will retain efficiency so long as conditions are such that they come in contact with the slugs in a normally dry state, but very few substances remain effective after a soaking rain, yet that is precisely the time when they are most required. This is no fault of the manufacturers, nor does it spell condemnation of the preparations; it simply indicates the necessity either of making provision for protecting the materials from the effects of rain or of frequent replenishments to insure the continuous presence of fully active chemicals in the tracks of the pests. The former can only partially be insured when one's preparations are on a small scale; the latter resolves itself into a question of expense.

Most of the proprietary slug-killers are costly when used *ad lib*. Naphthalene, which is the active agent in some slug-killer, is potent only for a short period. Even the slight moisture rising from comparatively dry earth accentuates the pace of vaporization. Any powder containing naphthalene must, in consequence, be replenished at frequent intervals.

Alum will kill the creatures if it is brought into direct contact with them, and so will permanganate of potash. I have used the last-named extensively for Delphiniums Pyrethrums, Primulas and hardy Ferns, and I find that by sprinkling the crystals thinly over the soil surface around the plants large numbers of the enemy will be killed in a single night. Even one small crystal is sufficient to end the life of a slug before it travels a yard. With many substances it has been observed that by exudation of slime the miscreant is able to throw off the poison, but the moistening of a crystal of permanganate of potash simply dissolves it until it spreads all over the body, and in a very short time the creature shrivels and dries up.

I have made solutions with a level saltspoonful of crystals in a gallon of water, and by watering stone-heaps, pouring the mixture into crannies between rockery stones and drenching the soil close alongside edging tiles any slugs which may be sheltering in these cool retreats are killed.

One must always bear in mind that successive batches of eggs are constantly hatching out, and even with the most powerful of remedies, second, third and even fourth applications within a reasonable period are advisable.

Mildew is the worst disease which affects the health and destroys the beauty of Delphiniums. Some varieties are highly susceptible to attack; some seem to be almost immune. Weak lime-sulphur solution sprayed on the plants before attack overtakes them is the most reliable preventive, but it must not be used at greater than half fruit tree strength, or the foliage will be almost as badly discolored by the remedy as by the disease.

Ours are Blue Ribbon Winners!

Delphiniums Raised by Our Customers from Our Seeds Win Many Prizes

Superior, Wisconsin.

"Two years ago I bought some Prize Winner Delphinium seed from you and thought you might be interested. I entered in three classes and won three FIRSTS."—M. F. G.

Terre Haute, Indiana.

"This last spring a friend gave me a few small plants grown from your seed which was sown in the spring. One of these bloomed and made a wonderful spike which took first prize at the Wabash Valley Gladiolus Society flower show, as the best single spike. My friend and I are both members of the Society, and were both very proud of it."—Mrs. M. T. S.

Richmond, Virginia.

"Last September I received from you one dozen of your advanced 'Prize Winner' seedlings. Two of these plants gave me a wonderful flower stalk, so double you could not see the bee, the color, a clear blue, overlaid with mauve—truly beautiful.

"I exhibited these at the Henrico Garden Show in May; they were the feature of the show."—Mrs. H. W. N.

Iowa City, Iowa.

"Early in the spring of 1928 I bought a package of your 'Prize Winner' Delphinium seed. These were planted in a hot bed and transplanted later so that several bloomed that fall. This summer they surely gave me a thrill when they started to bloom. At the time of our flower show in early June only one was in bloom enough to take, but I won first prize. Prettier ones came out later, and I had two lovely white ones—one especially beautiful with its large single flowers. The Colorado Columbine purchased at the same time was greatly admired in our garden this summer, and I have a bed of 100 Dobbie Hybrid Columbines raised from two packages of seed last fall."—Mrs. E. A. B.

MELROSE GARDENS

R. P. Liphart, Prop.
Pudor's, Inc., Puyallup, Wash.

3501 Brood Road, Richmond, Va.

"I have won first prize on your Delphiniums at every show we exhibited for the last three years."

Knoxville, Illinois.

"Last fall I received one of your seed catalogues and after reading the same, thought you had spread the printer's ink in good shape, but nevertheless I fell to the extent of ordering two packets of your best Delphinium seeds. To say that I had the surprise of my life is putting it mild. This is the first time that I purchased flower seeds that they have come up to the catalogue write-up. Yours have surpassed your claims for same and have created a sensation whenever seen for the first time. Have about a hundred plants blooming and no two alike.

"Recently a man from Galesburg, Ill., saw a few spikes at a friend of mine, and came to the office wanting to buy the whole lot for landscaping a private street in Galesburg. A florist from the same town saw a collection and pronounced four of the spikes MASTERPIECES."—Dr. A. H. H.

Blue Hill, Maine.

You may be interested to know that in the local flower show I took eight first prizes, six of which were from your seeds. Zinnias (Giants of California, seven to eight inches), Browallia (Amethyst flower), Delphinium (Pudor's), Nemesis, Snapdragon and Cosmos (dwarf early flowering). Everything we have ever planted from you has been "par excellence."—Mrs. G. R. K.

Little Compton, Rhode Island, January 17, 1930.

Your "Glory mixture," which I ordered from you, produced marvelous Delphiniums last summer, and in six months from planting (or rather, sowing your seeds) won for me first prize from the "Little Compton Garden Club." I raised more than a hundred plants, and among them two white ones. They bloomed from late in June until early November.—Mrs. G. P.



A gorgeous Delphinium plant, 7 feet high, a glorious clear blue with pink inner petals, grown from our seed by Mrs. Peter Lee Atherton of Glenview, Ky.

Strathecone, Alberta, Canada.

About three years ago I got one trade packet of your Prize Winner strain of Delphinium seed, and the results have been wonderful; every type and color, from white to heliotrope, and all shades of blue and purple. Some blooms were 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, and two plants were of the full ranunculus type—one a white and the other a purple. Nothing has ever been seen like them here before. I am growing seedlings from Kelway, Blackmore & Langdon, Vanderbilt and Hoodacre and, although I am in hopes of getting something really good, I doubt if I shall beat your Prize Winner.

E. P.

Berea, Ohio, October 21, 1930.

I want to thank you for the splendid lot of seed you sent me last spring. Your Sunshine Asters and your Zinnias were marvelous. I have selected a few of the best of the Sunshines, and from their seed am expecting just about the prettiest thing in the way of a bed of flowers that can be found in this neck of the woods. I saw Zinnias all over Northern Ohio this fall, and must confess in all modesty that the best of them all were right out here in my own back yard. The Delphiniums are sending out a few blossoms this fall—enough to show me that I am going to have some beauties next season. The hybrid Columbine will not tell their story till next spring. But this I do know, that if I had to buy the plants I put out this fall from the packet of seed I got from you, I would have to pay out more than \$100 for them.

B. E. T.

CUTTING DOWN DELPHINIUMS

Unless required for seed, the old flower spikes should be removed down to the leaves; this will not only conserve the strength of the plants, but assist in retaining the freshness of their foliage over a much longer period. Vigorous plants cut down to within six inches of the ground at this date will flower a second time.


PUDOR'S FAMOUS "GLORY OF PUGET SOUND" DELPHINIUM STRAIN

- Pkt.
- "Glory of the Valley." A beautiful color combination of light blue and silvery mauve, the sky-blue of the five outer petals often suffusing into the mauve of the seven inner petals, making an exquisite color combination; the bee is small but prominent on account of its snowy whiteness. The variety is exceedingly strong and vigorous, a three-year-old plant producing often 20 or more seven-foot tall, strong but graceful flower stalks with an unusually large number of lateral spikes or side shoots.
 $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.75 \$.50
- "The Blue Bird Glory." A new hybrid seedling. Can you imagine in your mind's eye a perfectly shaped large double flower, of an all "blue-bird" blue—if you have seen that heavenly flash of blue along a country road, you will know the glorious effect of that blue in your garden—without a trace of any other blue or any other color; a small white bee; such is "Blue Bird Glory." $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. \$1.0050
- Pudor's Superb "Private" Mixture. Only seeds from the very finest and newest unnamed seedlings go into this superb mixture, which we sow for our own private use every season to produce finer and better varieties. Customers write: "Your own strain is simply marvelous—lovely beyond compare. I like them better than the Wrexhams," etc., etc. Indeed, every season brings new surprises. $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 1.00
- Pudor's Low Priced Glory Mixture. From unnamed, mixed hybrids that have the blood of the "Glory of Puget Sound" in them; you will raise some very beautiful and many double Delphiniums from these seeds.
 $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$2.25; 1 oz. \$4.0025

NEW ENGLISH "NAMED" BELLADONNAS

- Pkt.
- Belladonna, Cliveden Beauty. Larger and taller than Belladonna.
 $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00 \$.25
- Belladonna, Fanny Stormonth. Light azure blue, very large.
 $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.0025
- Belladonna, Formosum (dark blue). 2 for 25c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 50c15

DELPHINIUM SINENSE, or TOM THUMB

A very dwarf variety of Delphinium bearing a great profusion of flowers in a lovely azure blue (AZURE FAIRY) and a rich ultramarine blue (BLUE BUTTERFLY). Very fine bedding or rockery plants. Come easily from seed, blooming within 90 days, best treated as an annual, but with us a true perennial.  Seeds not mixed. Say which variety you want. Pkt.
 $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; 2 pkts. 25c \$.15



A single clump of our Delphinium variety "*Glory of the Valley*"
Over 15 flower stalks—7 feet tall.

ENGLISH NAMED VARIETIES

As we find many of our garden friends like to grow Delphiniums from named English Delphiniums, we have imported, at great bother and expense, plants of all of the best varieties, and are now in a position to offer you seeds from these named sorts. This includes about a dozen of Mr. Watkins Samuel's own named varieties, originated at Wrexham, England. We do not sell the original plants, but seedlings from these only and the seeds.

GENUINE NAMED ENGLISH DELPHINIUMS FROM OUR GARDEN

| | Pkt. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| General Sir Douglas Haig. One of the finest Delphiniums yet seen. Deep purple and blue. Award of Merit, Royal Horticultural Society | \$.50 |
| Mrs. James Kelway. We selected this English named Delphinium by Kelway's as the best outstanding double variety of English origin. The color of the outside petals is a beautiful pale sky-blue with a layer of orchid pink inner petals with a large white eye or bee. We have contracted for all of the seeds from the originators ... 1/8 oz. \$1.25; 1/16 oz. 75c; pkt. \$ | .50 |
| Nora Ferguson. This is a queen; a beautiful shade of pale blue blended with soft pink; a good double flower and a noble spike | .50 |
| The Shah. A deep, rosy lavender—a magnificent thing; it will give you seedlings that will take your breath away. Award of Merit, Royal Horticultural Society. 1/16 oz. \$2.00 per pkt.; 200 seeds | 1.00 |
| Seed of any of the above named English varieties—except from the Shah—1/16 oz. (about 800 seeds) \$1.00. | |
| Blackmore & Langdon's. Superb Mixture of many of the finest English named varieties, including many new best novelties. You will raise some wonders from this seed mixture. 1/8 oz. \$2.00 | 1.00 |
| Kelway's Gold Medal Collection, from their finest and newest varieties. 1/8 oz. \$1.00 | .50 |

WATKINS SAMUEL'S ENGLISH WREXHAM STRAIN "HOLLYHOCK" DELPHINIUMS

A New Race with Spire-Like Spikes

The chief distinguishing features of the "Hollyhock" Delphiniums are (1) the extraordinary length and tapering spire-like shape of the flower spikes; (2) the statuesque beauty of the plants as a whole; (3) the indescribably rich and varied tints; (4) the very remarkable extension of the flowering period, "Queen Mauve" blooms well into August.

| | Pkt. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| A Fine Mixture of Splendid Wrexham Hybrids. The seeds coming from many hundred different varieties, all good. 1/16 oz. 75c; 1/8 oz. \$1.25 | \$.50 |
| A Superb "Private" Wrexham Mixture. Composed of seeds from superb new seedlings, many better than named varieties, as we raise finer varieties every season. We are using this very same seed for our own private use to produce extra choice varieties. 1/2 pkt. \$1.00; full sized pkt. (200 seeds) | 2.00 |

Lexington, Virginia.

DEAR MR. PUDOR:

I am looking forward with the keenest anticipation to the flowering next summer of the Delphinium seeds I got from you in September.

I have never had seeds germinate as quickly, or as abundantly—or to produce such sturdy little plants as yours.

In my garden I specialize in Delphinium (just a small private garden) and I am so delighted to know of your seeds.

MRS. B. T.

MR. WATKINS SAMUEL'S HOLLYHOCK-DELPHINIUMS— HIS OWN NAMED WREXHAMS—SEED FROM ORIGINAL NAMED PLANTS

(We emphasize: NOT from seedlings of the named varieties)

| | Pkt. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Queen Mauve. An exceptionally lovely eyeless mauve with a very graceful spike 3 feet long, wide at the base, tapering to the top, but with few side shoots. Inner petals in-curve to such an extent that the eye is practically hidden. A very late flowering variety commencing when the general run of Delphinium is over. In full bloom in July or August. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$2.00 | \$1.00 |
| Coquette. Violet, shaded a deep blue; a giant over 6 feet. $\frac{1}{2}$ pkt. \$1.00. Whole pkt., per 200 seeds | 2.00 |
| Monarch of Wales. One of his most famous varieties; gigantic spikes of deep blue and mauve; 6 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ pkt. 100 seeds | \$1.00; pkt. 200 seeds \$2.00 |
| The Bishop. A rich gentian blue with a white eye; 4 to 5 feet; $\frac{1}{2}$ pkt. 100 seeds | \$1.00; 1 pkt. 200 seeds \$2.00 |
| Finest Mixture of Named Varieties, such as The Bishop, Happy Thoughts, Coquette and others. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$5.00; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. \$2.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ pkt. \$1.00; pkt. 200 seeds | 2.00 |

NO MORE BLACK ROT!

For several years we have had trouble with what was commonly referred to as "Blight." In one season I lost over 500 Wrexhams. The spike, instead of elongating, becomes distorted and thickened into a club-shaped knot about the size of a man's fist. During the summer I was too busy to do anything but guess and during the winter forgot about it until winter before last when, upon putting some preserved specimens under a microscope, I was amazed to find an old acquaintance, the "Cyclamen Mite." No wonder the fungicides did no good. We then began using "Volck" and nicotine, but used too high a concentration of "Volck." This year we have used "Garden Volck" in 3% solution and a mulch of chopped tobacco; result, no mite. I am mentioning this because I am of the opinion that most of the so-called Delphinium Blight in this region is due to this mite. The best remedy for mites I have ever heard of is nicotine and soap, and as "Garden Volck" contains both, this probably accounts for the results obtained. We have had some trouble this year with leaf spot, due to the wet weather, but this is not so serious, as it can be eliminated by cutting the affected plants to the ground and sprinkling the ground with a solution of Uspulun or Semesan, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to the gallon, 1 qt. to 10 sq. ft. This is followed by healthy shoots. Next year we will give the treatment as a preventative measure.

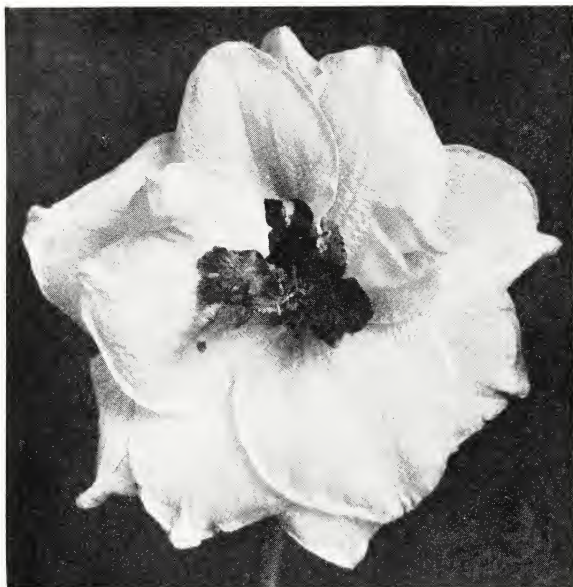
The above notes are offered in the hope that they may help others overcome some of their troubles. Also, since using the mercury compounds we have never had any "Black Rot." That reminds me that among our amateur gardeners the injury due to mites is often confused with "Black Rot."

C. R. RUNYAN, Superintendent,
Cemetery of Spring Grove.

Cincinnati, Ohio

SPECIAL NOTICE ABOUT DELPHINIUM SEED

Delphinium seed is just as good, or almost as good, in the Spring, as it was last August; please, don't get the wrong idea by what you read or hear; find out for yourself. Some of our seed is not gathered until October 1, because it does not get ripe before then; now, it would not do to sow seed that late (except in the greenhouse). Do you think nature would bungle so that this seed, only six months old in March, would not germinate? Certainly not. We sow many ounces of seed, as late as the middle of May, and always get a fine stand; all our hundred thousands of seedlings which we grow for sale, are mostly from Spring sown seed; where would we be, if this seed did not germinate well? So with all confidence, sow your Delphinium seed in the Spring of the year, if you did not sow it last fall, and don't lose a whole season waiting for the summer seed, for April sown seed will bloom the same year in September and October.

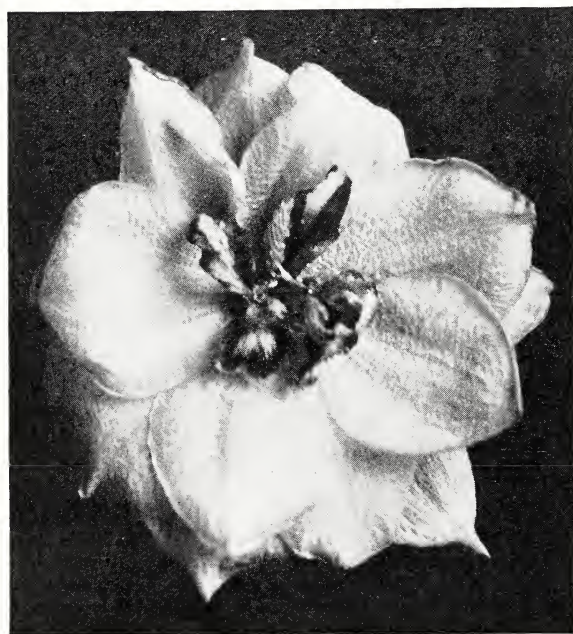


PUDOR'S NEW PRIZE WINNER STRAIN

Here we have something entirely new in Delphiniums; marvelous flowers, large and beautiful beyond compare in dark blues and plum shades, and light shades. The individual flowers are nearly always double, often triple and once in a while of full Ranunculus type, often $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 in. large. Plants are healthy, strong, vigorous and surprisingly drought-resisting, producing marvelous stalks under all weather and soil conditions.

The stalks are not as heavy and coarse as in the Wrexham strain, bee centers are not too prominent and more pure white than black.

We gave it the name "Prize Winner" strain because we knew they would win many prizes for our customers, and they have, and will continue to do so in the future.



Seed from Prize Winning Strain

Only in best mixture from choicest selected plants.

$\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$2.50; per pkt. of
200 seeds \$1.00

BLOSSOMS FROM PUDOR'S PRIZE WINNER STRAIN
Natural size, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches



PUDOR'S DREAM (Prize Winner Strain)

A magnificent 1927 seedling from our PRIZE WINNER strain. Without doubt the handsomest Delphinium ever raised (so far) or grown in our gardens.

The SIZE? Just put a silver dollar over the above flower, which was photographed from life as the actual size.

The COLOR? The outside petals are a deep clear blue, the inside petals a lovely clear orchid pink, the whole flower being overlaid with a glistening silver sheen. The bee is white. CONSTITUTION is most vigorous and robust, the height is up to nine feet. THE FLOWER STALK is perfect, with the large blossom pips beautifully and artistically arranged, not solid and not too thin. Many visitors who saw our four plants (we divided the original plant in the fall of 1928) in bloom this summer, simply stood spellbound before such beauties.

We have a little more seed to offer this spring at \$2.00 per packet of 100 seeds; this is \$1.00 less than what we sold it for last August. Seeds germinate fairly well; about 75%.

WHEN DREAMS COME TRUE!

Council Bluffs, Iowa, July 21, 1930.

I planted the seeds of Delphinium "Pudor's Dream," and the dream came true! It was a beautiful dream. After an absence of a few days, I stepped out into my garden in the early hours of a bright June morning, and called to my wife, "Come out and see my pink Delphinium." On close inspection I found that the outer layer of petals was a light sky blue, while the overlaying petals in two and three rows were a soft pink, the bee was white, and the whole flower seemed to be overlaid with a silver sheen—beautiful beyond my power of description. The long flower stalk was covered with open pips. It remained in full bloom for several days, and when the main stalk shed its petals, the plant threw up four strong laterals, each one rivaling the glory of the main stalk. I counted over 100 perfect immense pips open at one time. Not having any dollar to lay on the face of one, as you suggest, I carefully measured with a rule, and found some of them to be two and one-fourth inches across. When the laterals shed their petals a dozen of sub-laterals came into bloom, so that the clump of three plants was a thing of beauty for a full month from the 9th of June.

My age (83) and physical infirmities incapacitates me from active membership in the flower club, so I did not enter it in the flower show, but by invitation, it was visited and admired by over 100 flower lovers, who all agreed that nothing like it was to be seen in Council Bluffs.

I am not a large purchaser of seeds, as I do all my own garden work, but I swear by Pudor's seeds. Have another dream or vision. Respectfully,

P. M. P.

A NEW "PEDIGREED" PRIZE WINNER STRAIN

SEEDS, per pkg. (about 200 seeds)....\$2.50

Three years ago there appeared among our PRIZE WINNER Delphinium seedlings the above marvelous, so-called "ranunculus flowering type" plant—a beautiful all clear blue. That year it produced about a dozen small seeds, from which we raised a dozen or so plants—one being the same type as the mother plant; the others were, with the exception of two poor plants which we discarded, all very beautiful, perfect, vigorous plants, all with very large double flowers, leaves healthy, beautiful green shade with a slight suggestion of a yellow tinge along the edges.

These first generation plants were duly numbered and seeds from each plant were sown and grown separately; they bloomed the first time during the fall of 1929 and produced wonderful blooms; all were double and some even triple, with only about 10% single, and their vigor and strength was very remarkable for such young seedlings.

Many of the seedlings from one certain numbered parent showed a tendency towards pink; they were all orchid pink without the slightest trace of blue; this is the first time we have ever bred such a color.

To make a long story short, out of all these seedlings, whose parent and grandparent we absolutely know (and remember, the grand sire of all of them was the above pictured rare and unusual plant) we have again selected a few of the best



"Ranunculus" type Delphinium

The above was the original sire

and most promising ones, which have received certain numbers on our books, and these the coming season we shall breed back by hand pollenization to their parent and grandparent, so you will readily see that year by year and step by step we will build up a truly pedigreed strain.

We selected a few of the best plants for the seed bearers and are offering some of the seeds to Delphinium enthusiasts at \$2.00 per package of 200 seeds. You might get a plant that you wouldn't take \$50 for. When the few packages are sold that we will spare this spring, all unfilled orders will be supplied in August from the new seed crop.

PLEASE DO NOTE!

As only such seeds as germinate well in our own establishment are supplied to customers, we will not and cannot accept responsibility for failure in the hand of others whose management, lack of equipment or lack of knowledge, may unconsciously be the cause of non-success.

DIANTHUS — PINKS

The Pinks or Dianthus family constitute a charming race of plants suitable for rock garden, walls, borders, or beds, and each year a few should be propagated by cuttings. Such work can be done after the flowering period. Sandy soil and a cold frame will be useful for the choicer kinds, but the common varieties will form roots in the open ground. They come easy from seeds.

| | Pkt. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Barbatus (Sweet William). Finest mixed varieties. 3 pkts. for 25c | \$.10 |
| Barbatus (Sweet William) Pink Beauty. A charming new strain, many shades of pink. 3 pkts. for 25c | .10 |
| Barbatus (Sweet William) Scarlet Beauty. Vivid orange or salmon scarlet; very beautiful. 3 pkts. for 25c | .10 |
| Allwoodii Perpetual Border Carnations. Blooming through the entire summer outdoors; flowers are very large and beautiful, mostly single, but deliciously fragrant. 2 pkts. for 25c | .15 |
| After growing these hardy border Carnations for three years, we have re-selected three of the best and most distinct varieties, described and named as follows: | |
| Ophelia. An all clear bright rosy pink with a deeper eye, beautifully shaped round flower, fragrant and unusually large; 2 inches; habit erect, height, 18 in. Every visitor to the garden for the past two years who has seen the plants wanted to buy it. There will probably be some rogues among the seedlings you raise. | .25 |

Vergennes, Vermont, June 21, 1930.

"The Ophelia Pinks are in bloom and I am charmed with them, and want more next year."—Fisher Flower Farm.

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Sweet Marie. A large single white with a large crimson center, elegantly fringed petals, very spicy; height 12 in. | .15 |
| Marjorie. A very attractive orchid pink with a deep crimson eye, fringed petals and very sweetly fragrant. | .15 |
| Sylvia. A new glorious perennial Alpine Pink which originated in our gardens some two years ago; grows only 12 inches high; silvery foliage with large rich bright crimson flowers of a velvety texture with a deeper red center and deliciously spicy, comes 90% true from seeds. We consider it a much finer and more beautiful Pink than the newly-advertised English "Highland Queen." Easily grown from seeds and blooms, profusely same season. Packet contains 25 seeds | .25 |

DIGITALIS — FOXGLOVE

A fine border plant, suited for partially shaded positions. 4 to 5 ft.

| | Pkt. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| The Shirley (New). Magnificent strain, enormous flowers from pure white to deepest rose. Mixed. 2 pkts. for 25c | \$.15 |
| Canariensis—Canary yellow Foxglove | .25 |

FLAX—PERENNIAL—LINUM

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Sibiricum (Perennial Flax). Dainty, feathery foliage, slender growing hardy perennial, with light blue flowers; 2½ feet; lovely for the rockery or among other plants. ¼ oz. 35c; 2 pkts. 25c | \$.15 |
| Linum Narbonense (New). Very large flowers, graceful habit of deep glistering steel blue; blooms later and longer than the type. A large bed in our nursery was the admiration of every visitor. Height 2 ft. ¼ oz. 50c | .25 |

GALEGA—GOAT'S RUE

Pea Family

Showy herbaceous perennials with pretty pinnate leaves, and pea shaped flowers borne in racemes throughout the summer; valuable for screening or bold effects in the border. Height, 4 to 5 feet. Flowers are of great value for cutting purposes. Per Pkt.

- Galega Bi-Color Hartlandi.** Beautiful racemes of lilac and white flowers; 4½ feet high. 2 pkts. 25c.....\$.15
Galega Officinalis. Light blue. 3 pkts. 25c......10
Galega Nana Roseo-Lilacina Fl. Pl. Dwarf Goat's Rue with double rosy-lilac flowers; excellent for bouquets and cut blooms......25

GEUM, AVENS (Family: Rosaceae)

- Lady Stratheden.** Rich, golden yellow, double, a great favorite. 2 for 25c....\$.15
Mrs. Bradshaw. 2 feet; large, brilliant semi-double orange-scarlet; splendid for cutting. 2 for 25c......15
 Both Geums are in flower throughout the entire summer.
Orange Queen (New). In shade intermediate between Mrs. Bradshaw and Lady Stratheden......25
Borisii. A very fine hybrid from King Boris' garden in Bulgaria. Sold short.

GAILLARDIA—BLANKET FLOWER (Family: Compositae)

These are among the showiest and most effective hardy perennial plants, and should find a place in every hardy border. They thrive in almost any position or soil, require little or no protection and take care of themselves. If sown early they begin flowering in July, continuing a mass of bloom until frost; fine for cutting; 2 feet. Pkt.

- Grandiflora, Dazzler (New).** Large flowers up to 5 in. across, bright golden yellow with rich maroon red center, fine for cutting. 2 for 25c.....\$.15

GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath)

- Paniculata Double Snow White.** One of the most important hardy perennials of recent introduction. The plants grow from 3 to 3½ feet high, bearing its pretty little double white flowers in much-branched panicles which, when cut, can be used to great advantage with other flowers or by themselves, as they retain their beauty for months. It is also a most desirable addition to the hardy border. Blooms first year if sown early. 3 pkts. for 60c.....\$.25

HELIANTHEMUM—CISTACEAE

Rock Rose Family

If you have any kind of a rockery, you certainly can't do without the lovely Rock Roses, which thrive in rather dry, sandy soil and which are a joy to behold. They are hardy and easily raised from seed. Per Pkt.

- Vulgar Ruby.** Yellow shades, white and deep rose; we offer seeds of these indispensable rock plants saved from the best named varieties in mixture only. Height 12 inches. 2 pkts. 25c.....\$.15

HEUCHERA—CORAL BELLS

(Saxifrage Family)

These charming plants are easily raised from seed; sown in the fall under glass, they will bloom the following season; sown in the spring, they will not bloom until the following year. They make a charming rock plant, grow well in the shade, and will make a very effective border plant in the sun. Pkt.

- Hybrid Mixture.** Flowers in rich scarlet, pink and pale rose. Seeds are very small and care must be exercised in sowing them.....\$.25

HOLLYHOCKS—ALTHAEA (Family: Malvaceae)

One of the finest of hardy plants; a clump in any garden gives an effect not attainable with any other plant. For planting among shrubbery or forming a background for other flowers, it is without equal. Seed sown any time before mid-summer will produce fine plants for flowering next year.

DOUBLE VARIETIES

| | Pkt. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Newport Pink. Awarded a Certificate of Merit by the Royal Horticultural Society of England. It is the finest pure pink, double variety, exquisite in shade, flowers very double. Per ¼ oz. 60c; 2 pkts. for 25c | \$.15 |
| Yellow. A fine double, pure yellow. Per ¼ oz. 60c; 2 pkts. 25c | .15 |
| Double Queen of Sheba (New). Beautiful primrose buff with rosy reflection; almost an apricot color | .25 |

JAPANESE IRIS SEEDS

Spring is a good time to sow them!

It takes from 6 to 8 weeks for seeds to germinate in the spring; all will germinate. You can also sow in October as soon as ripe and winter outdoors, with a covering; plants will show up in the spring.

| | Pkt. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Finest Select Japanese Iris Seeds from our very finest named and unnamed seedlings. Can be planted either fall or spring, and are as easy to grow as peas; wonderfully beautiful varieties may be expected. Bloom the second year from seed. ⅓ oz. 35c; ¼ oz. 60c; ½ oz. \$1.00 | \$.25 |

NOTE: Our new seed crop does not mature here until October 1. In dry seasons our seed crop is very short and we have to rely on imported seed from Japan, which does not arrive here until December 1—too late for fall sowing. We always have imported seed on hand, which produces very fine seedlings. If you prefer imported seed, say so.

ICELAND POPPIES

| | Pkt. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Nudicaule Sunbeam. Are you growing this lovely poppy with its exquisite bright-colored flowers of yellow, orange, salmon and white shades? Makes an excellent cut flower subject, when cut in bud lasting several days in the house. Blooms from May to September. ⅜ oz. 40c 3 pkts. 25c | \$.10 |
| Tibet. A new Iceland poppy from famous Tibet, which may be planted with greater assurance, and which is among the best of the season's novelties. Because of its origin, it has been named Tibet, and the rich orange color of the flowers is different from that found in any other Nudicaule Poppies. One of the most important merits of this new poppy lies in the fact that it blooms late in the fall, when other poppies have passed their prime or have ceased to flower at all. Tibet is at its best in September and October, and is readily grown from seed. 2 pkts. for 25c | .15 |
| Double Ranunculus Flowered. This is a very fine strain of the improved Iceland Poppy coming true from seed. When ready for cutting, the flowers resemble the improved types of the double Ranunculus. The mixture contains a large range of colors, including tangerine-orange, yellows, reds and other pleasing shades. ⅓ oz. 50c | \$.25 |
| Tangerine. An enchanting tangerine orange that can be brought into flower from seed within 6 months. 2 pkts. 25c | .15 |

PUDOR'S PUGET SOUND LUPINE STRAIN

These are always the wonder and admiration of the garden visitors during May and June. Colors and shades are simply marvelous and are getting finer every season. Many varieties are becoming sweet-scented like the locust blossoms. Having grown for several years the three best English strains—Harkins', Elliott's and Downers'—we have now evolved out of these three strains, through careful selection and hybridizing, our own private strain, which in many respects surpasses the original strains; rare colors and the most beautiful and rarest color combinations that were never found in the original strains.

It is important that beds should be spaded deep in late fall, as the frost is good for the following season's growth. Well-rotted barnyard compost applied to the soil before spading is good. Leaf mold can be added to the compost. When seed is sown the soil should be made level and worked down firmly. The seed should be covered lightly, not over one-quarter of an inch deep. It is very important to give the young seedlings plenty of moisture. Early spring is the best time to transplant, as this will give the benefit of early spring rains. This should be done as soon as the soil is dry enough to be worked. If it is necessary to plant in the fall, do so not later than September 15 to October 1, so they will become well established before winter. Much has been said about the effect of lime on lupines. General opinion has been that all lupines are lime haters. The writer has not found this true; they thrive in England on chalky soil.

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| | Pkt. |
| A Super Pink Mixture. We have made up a carefully selected mixture from all our finest pink shades. It should prove a winner..... | \$.25 |
| You won't get all plants like the mother plant, but you will get some, and in addition undoubtedly some other wonderful pinks and other shades. | |
| "Blue Beauty." Flowers are a deep blue..... | .25 |
| "Purple King." A rich royal purple, same color as Iris "Purple King"..... | .25 |
| L. White Beauty. A pure white form, sometimes a faint flush of delicate pink..... | .25 |
| L. Rosy Morn (Pudor). Large, handsome spikes with deep pink flowers, a wonderful acquisition. Seeds will only partially come true. No seeds of Rosy Morn available until August..... | .50 |
| L. Apricot. Very beautiful and rare shades, sometimes almost bronze effects. Seeds will only partially come true to the parent. $\frac{1}{15}$ oz. \$1.00..... | .35 |

THE SUNSHINE TREE LUPIN

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| This lovely subject was given an Award of Merit by the Royal Horticultural Society of England. The tree Lupines (varieties of Arboreus) are well known, and this is a worthy addition to the family. The plants are more symmetrical than "Snow Queen," and in June and July are covered with flowers borne in graceful racemes. The flowers are yellow, shaded with most charming pink—a sunshine effect. An absolutely hardy shrub, increasing in beauty from year to year. Sown in March and April, bloom the first season. Can be sown in boxes in a frame or in the open ground at any time. 30 seeds..... | \$.25 |
| Snow Queen. Pure white; magnificent..... | .15 |

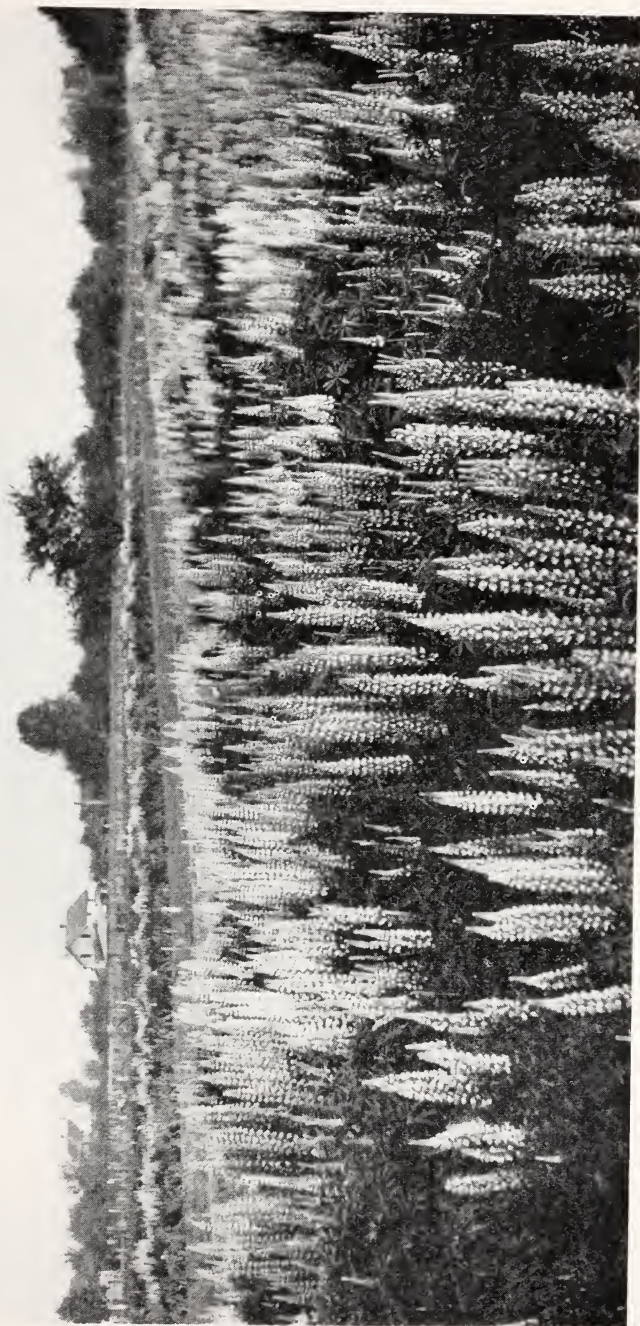
MECONOPSIS—POPPY-WORTS (Family: Papaveraceae)

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| Moist, rich soil in half shady places. A lovely race of poppies from Asia. Pkt. | |
| Cambrica (Welsh Poppy). Pretty orange flowers, indigenous; 12 in. 2 pkts for 25c..... | .15 |

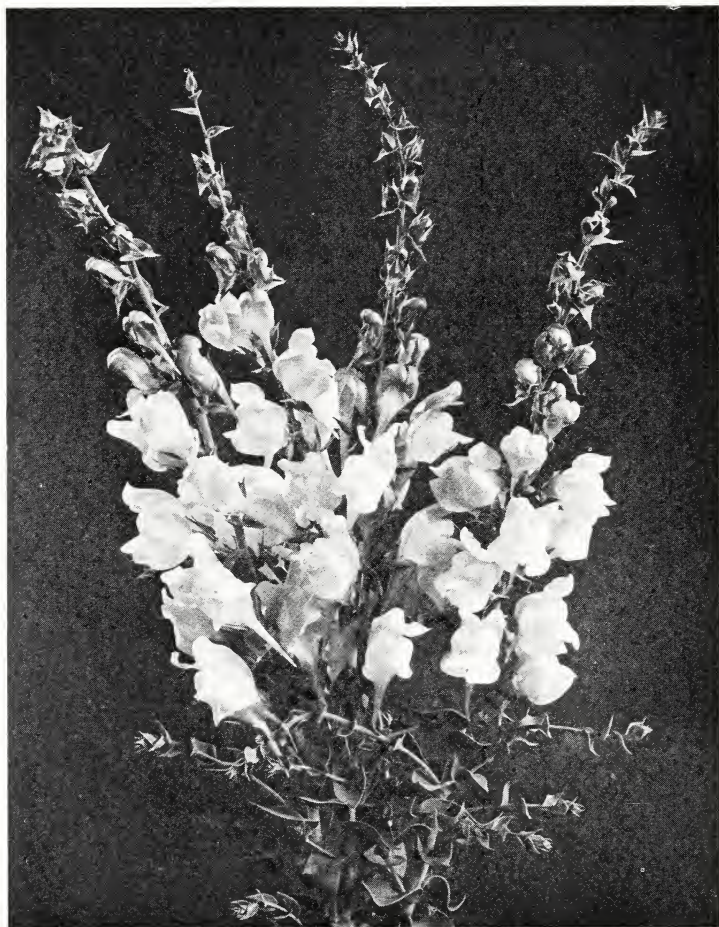
PAPAVER POPPY

Gorgeous, stately, beautiful perennials of rich, satiny texture, borne upon three-foot stems. Should be planted and divided in August, as they make a very early fall growth. Pkt.

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| Oriente Perry's White. Immense satiny white flowers. Seed very limited \$.25 | |
| Oriente Rembrandt. Magnificent orange-scarlet, the most gorgeous of all. 2 pkts. for 25c..... | .15 |
| Oriente Mrs. Perry. Immense flowers of beautiful soft salmon-pink shades. Seeds which will give a beautiful range of pink shades, with some crimson rogues. 2 pkts. for 25c..... | .15 |
| Papaver Rupifragum. Pretty, coral-tinted flowers. Suitable for the Alpine garden. 12 in..... | .15 |
| P. Alpina (Pyraiaicum). Small and graceful for the Alpine garden, in lovely shades; 4 in. | .25 |



OUR LUPIN FIELD IN THE HEIGHT OF ITS GLORY IN JUNE



Linaria Macedonia

Linaria—(Toad Flax)

MACEDONIA SPECIOSA

Reselected

This is a very fine perennial, easily grown from seed, and is undoubtedly the best yellow perennial that can be grown for general use. It is hardy and can be used where medium height is needed in rock garden work. The flowers resemble large golden yellow snapdragons, borne on stems averaging 3 feet. The foliage is rather attractive and has a silvery medium-sized leaf which extends up the stems at the joint from where the flowers advance. This should be better known, and we urge you to grow it as one of the best yellow perennials, and especially now that the size and quality have been improved.

2 pkts. 25c

Per Pkt.
.15

MECONOPSIS BAILEYI

Raising Meconopsis from Seed. The seed should be sown in pots or pans, well drained, and filled with light soil. Cold frames are very suitable for the purpose, but it is advisable to cover the pans with a slate or similar object to prevent evaporation until the seeds are germinated, when they must be gradually exposed to light and sunshine. It will be necessary to prick off the seedlings, when large enough, into small pots of sandy and leafy soil, growing them on in a cold frame until June of the following year, when they should be planted out in a partially shaded position in the open. They may be grown in beds and borders in the open, but they are a great deal happier growing under conditions resembling that of a thin woodland, where large deciduous trees cast a gentle shade over them; light, however, is of importance, and such trees should be relieved of their lower branches in order that sufficient light may penetrate to the plants. If you cannot provide such a position, try and find one offering the nearest resemblance. A leafy soil is desirable, such as two parts decayed leaf-mold to two parts of good sandy loam. Some varieties prefer a little more sunshine, but the above conditions will be found acceptable to most of this attractive genus.

Given this, the plants will luxuriate and become almost as large as cabbages, carrying, in addition to the large central spike of bloom, many large side growths bearing their quota of handsome flowers. Of course, this Poppy can be successfully grown in cool borders containing a proportion of lime in the soil, but the latter is certainly not essential, and from observation the plant is happiest where lime does not exist. Shelter from wind if desirable, and this is one of the reasons why it does so well in woodland clearings. Like the majority of its genus, position counts for a great deal, and if this is carefully chosen, success is certain.

Per Pkt.

ENGLISH IMPORTED SEEDS \$.50

NEW POPPY—"COONARA"

This wonderful new poppy is one of the very best horticultural introductions of recent years. Similar in habit and appearance to the well known Iceland Poppy, it is long-stemmed and large-flowered. The colors are exquisite, embracing all shades of pink, salmon-pink, lemon, cerise pink, tangerine, apricot, old gold, salmon biscuit, salmony saffron, orange-scarlet, etc., etc. It is very easy to grow, and certain to please. Exceptionally valuable for indoor decorations. For best results sow at the end of July and transplant the end of September, or plant in early spring; plants bloom the same season.

Pkt.

Coonara Pink Mixture. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00 \$.25

PENTSTEMON (Half-Hardy Perennial)

These plants represent the highest perfection of the many new grand varieties of recent years. The seedlings produce an abundance of pink and scarlet shades with white markings, highly attractive in beds and borders. They should be grown in groups or in beds of at least 12 plants, when they will give a brilliant color effect. Height 2 ft.

Pkt.

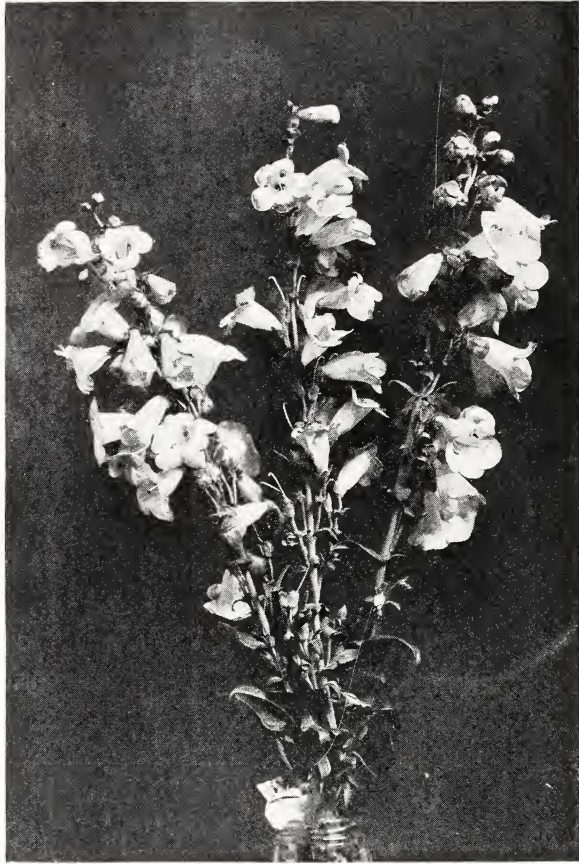
Monarch Strain. Excelsior Mixed. Magnificent large-flowered strain, embracing all shades of color \$.25

PHYSALIS (Japanese Lantern)

Pkt.

Francheti. This wonderfully decorative plant is easy to grow and multiplies rapidly. The fruits are becoming more popular each year for decorative purposes in the early fall and winter. The color of these lantern fruits is orange-vermilion and are everlasting after drying. Single plants produce as many as thirty lanterns that sell readily in any flower market. They are beautiful for home decoration, being an everlasting.

Seeds, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c \$.15



150 Days from Seeds

The lovely ENGLISH HYBRID PENTSTEMONS—a half-hardy perennial—with their large, many-hued Gloxinia-like flowers. You can have them in flower four months from seeds. In extremely cold climates simply treat them as an annual like Snapdragons, starting the seeds early in boxes in the cold frame or under glass. In half way decent climates where the temperature does not go below zero, treat them like any other hardy perennial, simply mulching them through the winter.

If you don't grow Pentstemons you are missing a very fine and showy perennial; it comes easy from seeds, offered on page 41.

PYRETHRUMS

The Pyrethrums are deservedly popular plants, the single and double varieties of which contribute much to the beauty of the hardy flower border during the summer months. They flower very profusely, produce a splendid display of glowing colors, the stout, wiry flower stems carrying the flowers well above the elegant, Fern-like foliage, and, besides being attractive in the border, they are extremely useful for furnishing cut flowers for house decoration. The colors range from pure white to delicate pink and rose, through scarlet to the deepest maroon.

Pyrethrums are extremely hardy, and to cultivate them successfully, it is simply necessary to plant in good, rich, loamy soil and to lift and divide every third year. They quickly suffer from drought, and on light soil an abundance of organic matter should be incorporated with it when preparing for planting. They are little affected by sun or rain, and maintain a creditable display when many other occupants of the border have become stained and worn from adverse climatic conditions. There is a large number of excellent varieties of both single and double forms.

The seed we sell, and the seedlings we grow, come from the finest double varieties only, and will produce 80% double flowers—many will bloom single the first year, and then come in double the second year. Seed from the finest double varieties is more costly than from ordinary single. Per pkt. 50c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$2.00.

RANUNCULUS

These most beautiful and brilliant flowers can be easily grown from seed to develop soon into the queer looking small bulbs; they are not hardy and either must be taken up in the fall and put into the cellar packed in sand or peat moss, or the bed outside heavily mulched. Sow the seeds thinly in pans in cold frames in autumn or early Spring, water carefully and protect from heavy rains and severe frosts. The seeds germinate freely. Pkt.

Ranunculus Asiaticus, Improved Palestine Strain. This strain originated from a fiery red species found in the Holy Land. Large semi-double, double and extra double flowers of the most brilliant colors with varied markings. Seed very scarce. Seed, per pkt. .50
Also to be had in bulbs. See page 82.

SALVIA — SAGE

Patens. Tender perennial; 2 ft. As blue as blue can be. Suitable for the border. 2 pkts. for 25c .15
Patisis. Hardy perennial; 2 feet; deep violet. 3 pkts. for 25c .10

SCABIOSA—PINCUSHION FLOWER (Family: Dipsaceae)

S. Caucasica. Issac House's New Hybrids. Hardy perennial; soft lavender blue and lilac shades, prized for cutting; 12 to 18 inches. 5 pkts. \$1 .25

SCABIOSA COLUMBARIA

Half Hardy Perennial

This is a South African form of the European Scabiosa and although reminiscent of Causasica, is a distinct type. There is a decided place for this on the perennial list, as well as on the cut-flower list. It can be briefly described as a hardy, low growing perennial with fine, light green foliage, some of the flowers measuring from two to two and a half inches across, with short, compact petals. borne on long, slender but strong stems. **WE OFFER THIS IN TWO FAVORITE COLORS—PINK AND LAVENDER.** We consider Columbara a valuable addition to the perennial list, especially the pink shade, which is a new color for Perennial Scabiosa. Either color, per pkt. 20c. Not offered in mixture.

SWEET ROCKET—HESPERIS

The old-fashioned Dame's Violet. A hardy perennial, easily raised from seed, blooms the following Spring in May with the Iris and Aquilegia; height 3 to 5 feet; very fragrant. No garden should be without it; a lovely, graceful cut-flower. If you sell cut-flowers on Decoration Day you will find the long, loose sprays a valuable acquisition.

| | |
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| White Sweet Rocket. 2 pkts. 25c | Pkt. \$.15 |
| Pudor's Pink Sweet Rocket. After many years of selecting and re-selecting, we have succeeded in establishing a pure orchid pink variety in place of the old purple variety..... | .25 |

STATICE (Sea Lavender) Pink Baby's Breath

Splendid hardy perennials, either for the border or rockery, producing all summer panicles of minute lavender flowers, which can be dried and used for winter bouquets.

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| Latifolia. Lavender-blue flowers. 2 pkts. for 25c | Pkt. \$.15 |
| Secret of success with this seed: Sow in flats thinly and cover seeds with thin layer of pure sand, firm down and keep moist. | |

STOKESIA—CORNFLOWER ASTER (Family: Compositae)

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| S. Cyanea. Blue. Beautiful lavender-blue. Corn-flower-like blossoms from early June to October; 18 to 24 inches. 2 for 25c | Pkt. \$.15 |
| White. Seeds, 2 pkts. for 25c | .15 |

THALICTRUM—MEADOW RUE

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| Th. Aquilegifolium. Large branched heads of feathery flowers in pink and white; beautiful cut foliage; fine border plant; 4-5 ft. Seeds, mixed | Pkt. \$.15 |
| Th. Adiantifolium. Elegant foliage resembling that of the Maidenhair Fern. Admirable for bouquets, as the leaves retain their form for a long time when cut. Hardy perennial. Height 18 inches | .15 |
| Th. Dipterocarpum. Tall growing perennial plants of great beauty, with loose sprays of clear mauve and primrose flowers; most graceful habit; thrives best in rather poor soil in the shade | \$.25 |

THERMOPSIS—PEA FAMILY (Family: Leguminosae)

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| Caroliniana. 3 to 4 ft. June-July. Long spikes of bright yellow flowers. Just the thing for planting among your Delphiniums to bring out the blue. This is a poor germinator, about 50% | Pkt. \$.25 |
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VERBASCUM (Toad Flax Family)

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| V. Vernale. 6 feet high. Flowers yellow with red stamens in huge racemens. A splendid noble border plant; blooms same time as Delphiniums; planted together makes a stunning combination. Seeds | .15 |
| NOTICE—Seed is very tiny; hence in sowing only just press into the soil—if you cover too deep seeds cannot germinate. | |

WAHLENBERGIA—TUFTED HAREBELL (Family Campanulaceae)

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| Grandiflora (Platycodon). Blue, large flowered, a fine plant for the rockery. 1½ ft. 2 pkts. for 25c | \$.15 |
| Grandiflora Album. Saved from white flowers, some faint blue. 2 pkts. for 25c | .15 |

R. VIOLAS—Violet Family

Treat these same as pansy seed; either sow in late summer, for early spring bloom, or sow in early spring for summer blooming; some varieties bloom all summer through.

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| Viola Rosy Gem (Rose Queen). An ideal variety for the rock garden. Of compact and dwarf habit, its rosy-pink flowers are very freely produced. $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 40c | \$.15 |
| R. Viola Sutton's Apricot. A charming and unusual apricot-orange color. Comes about 80% true from seed. A very distinct and beautiful variety. $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. \$1.00 | .25 |
| Viola Rose Queen. Large lilac to rosy-lilac flowers; a wonderful bloomer, habit not dwarf and compact like Rosy Gem , but forming large upright growing clumps; always greatly admired in our garden. Seeds, 2 pkts. 25c | .15 |
| Viola Haslemere. A beautiful hybrid of a charming shade of lilac-pink in greatest abundance; neat habit; comes quite true from seed. Seed is scarce | .25 |
| Viola Yellow Gem. A beautiful clear yellow of good habit; very sweetly scented. $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 40c; 2 pkts. for 25c | .15 |
| Viola Jersey Jewel (New). Deep violet color, large blossoms and long stems | .25 |

ALPINE GARDEN—NOT ROCK GARDENS, AND NEVER ROCKERY

Rock garden is a silly name for a garden. It is made with PLANTS, not rocks, and it is to be hoped that soon everyone will speak of ALPINE GARDENS, not rock gardens, and certainly never rockery.—(From a protest voiced at the Alpine Garden Society of England.)

BUILDING AN ALPINE GARDEN

Alpine gardens are now very popular. Built now, one might be one of the striking features in the garden from spring to autumn. It is the later built Alpine gardens that frequently disappoint. The soil has a chance to settle if the stones are placed in position at once and hollows and cavities as they appear can be filled in and everything packed firm before planting is commenced. This settling of the soil is an important part, for it is not merely a question of pushing stones a little way into the soil, but rather of taking soil to the stones and packing it around them. No vacuum should exist beneath the surface of the soil or surface stones. The most usual fault in setting rock is that of so placing the stones that they seem to have no connection with the soil, instead of as the base of the rock garden, barely showing their upper ridges above the earth. The rocks should be placed neither bold upright nor dead level; let them slope in such a way that the soil cannot be washed over them, and each rock must slightly recede from the one below it. The surface of every part should be so arranged that all rain will be absorbed by it. Hence the objection of overhanging faces. Use rock of moderate size rather than a lot of small stones. The latter quickly become hidden, and if stones are not seen here and there, the rock garden loses its most striking feature.

The Alpine garden should be made in full sunshine away from the drip of trees. It is best to avoid a general level. Therefore a hollow with its shallow banks sloping up easily to the natural floor of grass provides the most suitable location and, dying away to a natural level, will give a quite natural and informal look to the arrangement.

Many are deterred from this, thinking that Alpine plants are difficult to grow and require special soil. For all ordinary purposes any good garden soil will suffice if mingled with leaf soil and sand. This should constitute the upper 2 inches of soil; lower down, anything will do with plenty of stones to assure perfect drainage. Thorough drainage is essential, for although the majority of Alpine plants delight in plenty of water during the growing season, they object to water hanging about them for any length of time.

FLOWER SEEDS FOR THE ALPINE GARDEN

Gathered in our own garden, so you can depend upon its freshness. The sooner after harvesting such seed are planted the better success you will have with its germination. Pkt.

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| <i>Aethionema Pulchellum</i> (Lebanon Candytuft). Prostrate habit; ½ ft. Free grower, rose-purple flowers with a long season of bloom. A lovely thing | \$.25 |
| <i>Campanula Rotundifolia</i> . The blue bells of Scotland. 9 inches | .15 |
| <i>Cheiranthus Allionii</i> . The Siberian Wallflower. A charming dwarf border and rockery plant; 10 to 12 inches; gorgeous orange; very fragrant; blooms the whole time; seedling starts to bloom within 90 days. Seeds, 2 for 25c | .15 |
| <i>Dianthus Caesius</i> (Pink). The true Cheddar pink; easy to grow and free flowering; 4 inches; clear rose | .25 |
| <i>Deltoides Superbus</i> . Deep crimson flowers and dark foliage a sheet of brilliant flowers during June and July; want lots of space; height, 6 in. 2 pkts. for 25c | .15 |
| <i>Hypericum Polyphyllum</i> . A glorious St. Johns Wort; large, bright yellow flowers; a sheet of yellow during June and July. This St. Johns Wort will never become a nuisance in your rockery. Height 4 in. | .25 |
| <i>Linum Perenne Narbonense</i> . Hardy, perennial flax. A beautiful single stalked flower; grows anywhere; don't fail to plant this in your rockery | .25 |
| Alpine Poppy, Mixed (<i>Papaver alpinum</i>). A charming miniature Poppy with brilliantly colored flowers, including white, pink, apricot, yellow, orange, scarlet, etc. Invaluable for rockeries. Height 4 inches | .25 |
| Papaver - Poppy, <i>Rupifragum</i> . Pretty, coral-tinted flowers on long stems; 12 inches | .15 |

A LIST OF CHARMING ANNUALS SUITABLE FOR THE ALPINE GARDEN

Annuals in the rockery are not out of place; on the contrary, they fill an urgent want for bright blossoms, when the run of the true perennial rock plants are out of bloom, and they do not in the least interfere with your rock plants.

Give any or all of these suitable annuals a trial in your rockery this season and you will never do without them again.

Nemesias. Especially the blue forget-me-not like type.

Viscaria. Rose pink and blue; both lovely colors.

Nemophila. Especially the baby-blue-eye.

Phacelia. A rich deep blue.

Leptosiphon, *Limnanthes Douglasi*, *Linum Rubrum*, and even the dwarf Tom Thumb *Nasturtiums*, are lovely subjects and very showy.

USE COAL ASHES ON PERENNIALS

Coal ashes sprinkled over the crowns of *Delphiniums* and other succulent Perennials are a great help in the constant battle against slugs and snails.

For some reason these pestiferous animals always appear to elect to eat the finest plants. After fighting them with lime, with boards laid about the ground as traps, one of my friends told me of the ashes stunt and, in desperation, I tried it. It worked well and seems to have several advantages. First, the sharp edges of the ashes did bother the slugs enough to keep them away. Second, they afforded some protection for the crowns of the plants without smothering them, and, third, they provided sharp, clean drainage away from the crowns and greatly reduced the loss from crown rot.

During the freezing and thawing weather of early spring, ashes also help to prevent damage.—Ira N. Gabrielson.

A Worth-while List of the Most Satisfactory Garden Annuals

OLD FRIENDS AND CHOICE NOVELTIES

All Cheaply and Easily Raised from Seeds

Although a number of flowering plants may be sown during February in favored localities and under good weather conditions, March is the chief month for the sowing of both annuals and perennials. Need for economy in gardens has resulted in the extended use of annuals, and, while the precision of style and coloring which results from plants raised from cuttings is admitted, equally good general effects may be secured much more simply and cheaply by raising plants from seed. There is much to be said on behalf of annuals, for their variety of habit, elegance of form and delicate blending of color are not surpassed by any other section of plants. It must not be thought, however, that because of the comparatively small amount of skill needed to grow them that little care need be bestowed on them. Good cultivation is the keynote of success with these plants as with all others and it is a matter of considerable importance to note that where this is practiced, a large proportion of them remain in beauty until the extreme end of the season.

PLEASE DO NOTE

AS ONLY SUCH SEEDS AS GERMINATE WELL IN OUR OWN ESTABLISHMENT ARE SUPPLIED TO CUSTOMERS, WE WILL NOT AND CANNOT ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR FAILURE IN THE HANDS OF OTHERS WHOSE MANAGEMENT, LACK OF EQUIPMENT OR LACK OF KNOWLEDGE, MAY UNCONSCIOUSLY BE THE CAUSE OF NON - SUCCESS.

FLOWER SEEDS BY WEIGHT

We carry large stocks of all Flower Seeds and shall be pleased to quote larger amounts of the varieties we list upon application.

AGERATUM (FLOSS FLOWER)

Blooms throughout the summer, being the most effective annual for bedding and borders. Pkt.

- Little Blue Star. A new lovely miniature variety for small beds and edgings. Plants are compact, attaining a height of only 3 inches, and are covered with small light blue flowers. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c; 2 pkts. 25c.....\$.15
- Blue Perfection. The darkest of all large flowering Ageratums. Color, deep amethyst blue; compact growth; fine for bedding. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c..... .10
- Scarlet Gem (New). Very dwarf with small foliage; flowers pale rose with dark center. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c..... .25

ALYSSUM

- Little Gem or Carpet of Snow. One of the best white flowering edging plants of dwarf compact habit, 4 inches high. A solid mass of bloom from early till late. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c..... .10
- Lilac Queen. A pretty, deep lavender-lilac of dwarf habit. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c..... .10

ANAGALLIS (Pimpernel)—Primrose Family

A lovely annual from Spain you should never be without. In Spain it is a perennial and a sub-shrub; in America it grows only about a foot high and blooms all summer long until late in the fall.

- A. Phillipsii. A rich deep blue, extremely showy in sunshine. Pkt.
- A. Mixed Varieties. Beautiful rich colors; makes a lovely edging. Either variety—2 pkts. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c..... .15



The New California Sunshine Asters
Notice the long stems

ANEMONE FLOWERED or SUNSHINE ASTERS

The Sunshine type was introduced into this country a few years ago and became quite popular because of its dainty appearance. It was accepted as very desirable, but met with one objection—the flowers were borne on too short and weak stems. After several years of hybridizing and special selection, we are now pleased to offer a new California strain, a better strain for general use. California Sunshine Asters retain their dainty appearance, but are larger and are borne on long, stout stems, and the plant has the general appearance of being as robust as the Giant Washington or the Upright Branching types. The stems measure two to two and a half feet, while those of the earlier type measure about one and one-half feet.

We consider CALIFORNIA SUNSHINE a distinct improvement on the original Sunshine. We offer the following colors: **Pink, Carmine and Lavender.** Separate or in mixture, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 40c; any 3 colors, 3 pkts. 40c. \$.15 Pkt.

ARTEMISIA SACRORUM VIRIDIS (Summer Fir)

A light and elegant foliage plant of graceful pyramidal habit. The regularly branched plants are furnished with finely cut foliage, and will be found most valuable as single specimens on the lawn or for pot culture. Hardy annual. Height 4 to 5 feet \$.25



Improved Giants of California Asters

Characterized by the well known Crego or Ostrich Feather type of flower, combined with the Beauty Aster's long non-lateral branching stems and sturdy habit of growth, the California Giant's double type of Aster stands at the head of the list, not only for florists' use, but also for private gardens where quality is appreciated. The White is exceptionally large and distinctive. Peach Blossom is quite distinct from any of the other colors. It opens as a white and flushes pink when in full bloom, presenting a variety of delicate peach blossom shades on the same plant. Light Blue is an exceptionally fine florists' flower; the color, although delicate, has a sufficient degree of intensity to please the most critical eye. Rose is a very rich deep shade, similar to Aster Beauty Bright Rose. The favored florists' colors are thus fully represented.

The Horticultural Trade Journal of London, England, quotes the following: "Bodger's California strain of Asters is ideal for growers of cut flowers; the flowers measure up to 6 inches across, packed with broad petals, and may be grown with stems 30 inches long. It is truly an aristocrat amongst Asters, vying with well-grown Chrysanthemums in size of flower and length of stem."

COLORS: WHITE, PEACH BLOSSOM, LIGHT BLUE, DEEP ROSE, DARK PURPLE.

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Seed in bulk, per ¼ oz. \$1.00; ⅛ oz. 75c; 1⁄16 oz. 45c; any 3 pkts. 60c..... | Pkt. |
| A fine mixture of the above, ¼ oz. 75c; ⅛ oz. 50c; 1⁄16 oz. 30c..... | \$.25 .15 |

Asters

This queen of autumn flowers, with its wide range of brilliant shades of pink and red, mauve, blue and purple, comes just at the time when required to relieve the prevailing yellow of late summer and autumn flowers. Asters may be advantageously employed wherever flowers are wanted—in informal beds or ribbon borders, in large masses as a foreground to shrubberies, or even sown or planted in prepared bare places among the grass of the Wild Garden. A judicious selection will provide a brilliant display from early August to late September, commencing with the popular Comet class and ending with the late-flowering Ostrich Plume which will prolong the sequence until autumn frosts destroy the plants. For filling large vases in the hall, or for every form of table decoration, Asters are unrivalled during the months named.

GIANT MAMMOTH PEONY FLOWERED TYPE

This Aster is the result of several years' hybridizing work. The flowers are of immense size, very double, borne on long, stout stems, quite free from laterals; they keep longer after cutting than any other Aster.

Swan's Down. Pure white.

Pkt.

Seed in bulk, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 80c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 50c.....\$.25

Maiden's Blush. Delicate flesh. Prices same as above.

Azure Fairy. Clear azure blue. Prices same as above. Not offered in mixture.

GIANT COMET

Elegant flowers, resembling the finest Japanese Chrysanthemums. As border subjects, these Asters make a brilliant display, and are particularly valuable as cut flowers for bold decoration in large vases. Height 18 inches. The COMET Asters are offered in the finest mixture seeds only.

Pkt.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.....\$.15

OSTRICH PLUME

Extremely graceful Aster, with large loose feathery heads, unsurpassed for table decoration. The branching habit makes this a conspicuous border plant. Height 18 inches.

The OSTRICH PLUME class is offered in finest mixture only.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c..... .15

BROWALLIA—Nightshade (Solanum Family)

This is what we advertised under the Blue Amethyst flower. The lovely blue flowers are a joy indeed; the 12 to 18-inch high plants bloom all summer long in beautiful sprays of violet blue flowers. Easily raised from seeds like all annuals, but slow to germinate (3 to 4 weeks).

Pkt.

$\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 25c.....\$.10

CALENDULA—POT MARIGOLD

No garden should be without these bright, showy, lovely flowers; excellent and most artistic as cut flowers, lasting a long time in the house. They withstand many light frosts. Of all varieties of Calendulas, Ball's Calendulas are the best and most beautiful ones, both in color and in form.

Pkt.

Ball's Gold Calendula. A rich golden yellow; about 95% comes true. Much superior to the old Lemon Queen. 2 pkts. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.....\$.15

Ball's Calendula, Orange. This is the original Ball's Calendula that has given an entirely new meaning to Calendulas with long stems and uniformly double flowers of great size. 2 pkts. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c..... .15

Flore Pleno Radio. Novelty. A quilled Calendula. See under novelties, page 2. Seeds..... .25



CLARKIA

FLOWERS IN LONG LOOSE SPRAYS

This pretty and easily grown annual has been much improved in recent years, and the varieties offered below are excellent for cut flowers; they do well either in sun or shade, growing 2 to 2½ feet high, with leaf racemes of double flowers, which all open in water when cut. Pkt.

- Ruby King.** Brilliant rich ruby red, double and produced in long sprays.
An indispensable variety for the garden. ⅛ oz. 25c \$.10
- Salmon Queen.** A beautiful salmon pink. ⅛ oz. 25c10
- Scarlet Queen (New).** Fine double, brilliant salmon-orange-scarlet; a most striking color. ¼ oz. 50c; ⅛ oz. 25c10
- English Brilliant Mixture.** A selection of the finest double varieties; all inferior colors being excluded. ⅛ oz. 25c; ¼ oz. 50c10

CANDYTUFT

- Giant Hyacinth-flowered or Improved Empress.** A wonderfully improved strain of the popular Empress Candytuft, forming much branched plants about 18 inches high, each branch terminated by an immense spike of very large individual pure white flowers. Makes a very effective white bed or border, and is invaluable for cutting. ¼ oz. 35c Pkt. \$.10
- Rose Cardinal.** Brilliant deep-rose-red; very effective for bedding. ¼ oz. 50c15
- Mixed, extra choice.** All colors. 3 pkts. 25c10

CENTAUREA - IMPERIALIS (SWEET SULTAN)

This is a lovely, sweet-scented and attractive half-hardy annual for the border, providing graceful flowers for cutting, of exquisite shades, which last a long time in vases. They are so fine that no garden should be without a few plants. Sow in the open ground in April. Pkt.

Favorita. Brilliant rose, fancy colors.

Gigantea Alba. Giant white Sweet Sultan. New.

Iphigenia. Delicate pink with white center.

Graziosa. Intense dark lilac.

Best Mixture. $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 20c; pkt. of any 3, 25c10

COSMOS

New Double Early-Flowering Hybrids. The flowers of these new hybrids measure 3 to 4 inches across. About 60% to 70% of the seedlings produce small petals instead of stamens, thus forming handsome double blooms. They supply a fine range of colors; all shades from white to pink, rose, carmine and blood-red being represented. These new double Cosmos are of the true early-flowering type, blooming from June to October. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c15

Praecox fl. pl. Of somewhat dwarfer habit of growth, but more free flowering than the early flowering hybrids. The flowers, borne on long stalks, are fine double and measure $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches across; rose and lilac shades are predominate, but also white and carmine are met with. About 40% come double. 3 pkts. 60c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. \$1.0025

OX-EYE DAISY (Marguerite)

Chrysanthemum leucanthemum. Hardy perennial.

The improved varieties of Marguerite, all allied to the Ox-Eye Daisy that adorn our fields in the spring, are among the most useful of our garden flowers. Not only have they been greatly improved in size and form, but there are now early and late-flowering varieties which give a succession of long-stemmed flowers, so valuable for vase decoration, during several months of the year.

For June flowering.

Pkt.

Shasta Daisy "Alaska." Large but refined flowers with long white petals and small golden centers. If sown early will flower the same season. Height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 80c \$.25

For July flowering, onward:

King Edward VII. Very large handsome pure white flowers of fine form. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c15

Mrs. C. Lowthian Bell. This magnificent white Marguerite is one of the largest-flowered varieties of this class of plants. Flowers of the purest white, frequently measuring six inches across, with very broad petals of great substance; borne on long robust stems. Continues in bloom until October. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c20

AUTUMN-FLOWERING JAPANESE CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Greenhouse and Open Border Strains

The practice of raising Chrysanthemums from seed is now largely adopted by growers of these favorite flowers. From a sowing made in February, fine plants may be grown which will furnish a magnificent display in the open border and greenhouse during the autumn and winter months. This system possesses not only the advantage of saving the labor of wintering the plants, but it insures a much larger variety than can be obtained by the old method of growing Chrysanthemums from cuttings.

FOR THE OPEN BORDER

Pkt.

Early-Flowering Dwarf, Mixed. A new strain which, from a February sowing, blooms freely in the open border in August. The plants are of neat habit, attaining about two feet in height, and produce principally fine double flowers, including white, yellow, rose, and a splendid range of crimson, as well as bronze, shades. $\frac{1}{2}$ pkt. 25c \$.50

CYNOGLOSSUM—AMABILE BLUE

This annual was recently introduced from China. It is very hardy, of easy culture, and can be grown successfully in warm climates where the ordinary Forget-me-not or Myosotis cannot be grown in the open. The flowers are of a beautiful shade of blue and resemble the Myosotis very closely. It grows on tall, graceful branches as they bloom and it will flower continually throughout the summer. It is ideal for bedding as well as for cut flowers. The color is a deep Myosotis blue. Pkt.

1/8 oz. 40c; 2 pkts. 25c \$.15
Cynoglossum Pink. Novelty. A rich deep pink. See under Novelties.

DIMORPHOTHECA—STAR OF THE VELDT

One of the quickest blooming annuals, often flowering within six weeks from seed. Produces a wide range of lovely colors, which harmonize most beautifully. It requires an open sunny situation and in such will bloom all summer. It also makes a charming pot plant, by planting a few seeds in a large pot, and then thinning out to 3 or 4 plants. Flowers will be greatly improved in size and brilliance by watering the plants frequently with weak liquid manure. Pkt.

Aurantiaca Hybrida, Fl. Pl. New. Various - colored hybrids of this flower which are quite as strong growing as the type, and include a wide range of shades of primrose, apricot, buff and salmon-orange, as well as delicately tinted white flowers, many double and semi-double.
1/8 oz. 40c; 2 pkts. for 25c \$.15

ESCHSCHOLTZIA—HARDY CALIFORNIA POPPIES

From the original golden yellow California Poppy there have now been evolved the most lovely colors imaginable, from pure white to the deepest crimson—all exceedingly beautiful varieties. They make indeed a most gorgeous effect in the garden, blooming all through the summer months, from seeds sown in the open ground early in the spring, and thereafter take care of themselves for years to come, by self-breeding, and from the plants, which are really true perennials. Some of the new colors are still quite rare. Pkt.

Enchantress. One of the most charming of all Eschscholtzias. The color on the outside of the petals is soft rosy carmine; on the inside a lighter tone of rosy carmine heavily overlaid cream. The flowers are double, and of exquisite form. This variety will be admired by everyone. It is of very robust habit, and more floriferous than any of the varieties at present in cultivation. 1/8 oz. 40c; 1/8 oz. 75c20

The Geisha. Outside orange crimson, inside a deep golden yellow. This beautiful variety received an award of merit from R. H. S. of England. 1/4 oz. 50c; 1/8 oz. 30c15

Mikado. Intense crimson scarlet. 1/4 oz. 50c; 1/8 oz. 30c15

Double Carmine Queen (New). A double lovely vivid crimson carmine tone. See photo. Seeds25

Dazzler. The description "flame color" has been applied to many flowers, but never has it fitted so aptly, for "Dazzler" is a really true flame scarlet. The habit is similar to the popular "MIKADO," but the color is so bright and rich that we have no hesitation in saying that there is no other annual which can produce the same brilliant bedding effect. The flowers are of very large size and of extremely beautiful form. Seeds25

Double Toreador (New). A golden bronze; reverse of petals a rich orange-crimson. 1/8 oz. 50c25

Double Buttercup (New). A beautiful double flower of deep butter-yellow. See photo. 1/8 oz. 50c25

Fireflame-Erecta Compacta. A variety entirely distinct in habit, flower and growth. The orange-scarlet blooms are especially attractive and show to great advantage against the silvery foliage. The erect and compact habit will be appreciated by many lovers of the beautiful California Poppies, who are apt to take exception to the rather loose habit that is to be found in most of the other varieties. Seeds25

Special Mixture, including all the new shades, which create a most brilliant display. 1 oz. \$1.50; 1/4 oz. 40c; 3 pkts. 25c10



Double California Poppy "Buttercup"



*Eschscholtzia—Double California Poppy
"Double Carmine Queen"*

HARDY CALIFORNIA POPPIES

From the original golden yellow California Poppy there have now been evolved the most lovely colors imaginable, from pure white to the deepest crimson—all exceedingly beautiful varieties. They make indeed a most gorgeous effect in the garden, blooming all through the summer months, from seeds sown in the open ground early in the spring, and thereafter take care of themselves for years to come, by self-breeding, and from the plants, which are really true perennials. Some of the new colors are still quite rare. Seeds offered on page 53.



A SINGLE SPECIMEN PLANT OF ANNUAL LARKSPUR
Upright or Delphinium Type

For Seeds Please Turn Over to Page 56

ANNUAL LARKSPURS

One of the best and also one of the oldest garden plants for summer flowering is the annual Delphinium, or Larkspur, as it is more commonly called. It is so simple to grow that it calls for little comment. These handsome subjects are widely grown and fully deserving of a permanent place in every garden. If planted at the back of herbaceous borders or in front of shrubberies and similar places they are most effective and are also extremely valuable for supplying cut flowers for the decoration of dwelling rooms.

We are referring to the varieties which grow about three feet high, and the two best we have in mind at the moment are the deep blue and rosy-scarlet. They are most effective if grouped together and are bound to command admiration.

Both plants are perfectly hardy and are best sown where they are to bloom. Larkspurs form tap roots and do not develop many fibrous roots. If for that reason alone, they should be planted in their permanent quarters when they are very small.

NEW ANNUAL LARKSPUR—UPRIGHT OR DELPHINIUM TYPE

Not to be confused with the perennial Delphinium, which is quite a different thing. These annual Larkspurs produce fine spikes, most graceful and attractive. They grow from 2 to 3 feet high. The tall stock-flowered are the finest varieties for beds and for cutting.

| | Pkt. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| "Sky Blue." $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c..... | \$.10 |
| La France. A beautiful shade of salmon pink. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; 2 pkts. for 25c..... | .15 |
| "Rosy Scarlet" (New). A wonderful color in Larkspurs. 2 pkts. 25c..... | .15 |
| Mixed. All the best colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; 3 pkts. for 25c..... | .10 |
| Miss California (New). A very rich deep pink on a salmon ground. See under Novelties, page 6. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c..... | .25 |
| Carmine King. The first of the deep carmine rose shades in the new upright type of Larkspur. See under Novelties, page 6. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c..... | .25 |

AFRICAN MARIGOLDS

A carefully-selected strain, the best to be had. African Marigolds with their self-colored globular heads of striking orange and lemon-yellow flowers, if allowed to grow naturally, are an adornment to any garden, and produce a vast wealth of color. Culture directions for growing the finest Marigolds will be found on the reverse of each seed package.

| | Pkt. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Prince of Orange. Deep orange-yellow flowers of a perfectly globular formation, 5 to 6 inches in diameter. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c..... | \$.10 |
| Lemon Queen. Clear lemon-yellow, a remarkably fine variety; flowers 5 to 6 inches in diameter, globular in form, beautifully finished. Price per pkt., etc., same as above. | |
| French Dwarf Double Marigolds. Wonderful, dark rich and golden colors, spotted and striped; finest mixed. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c..... | .10 |

MYOSOTIS—FORGET-ME-NOT

No garden should be without this lovely, loveable thing; whether you use it as a border plant, for a ground cover over your tulips or on the border of your brook or pool (where it is most at home) anywhere it is a joy. Did you ever fill a shallow bowl with the cut flowers (cut it while still in bud). It makes a lovely decoration, and by using it with Lilies of the Valley, you will have a bouquet of exquisite, dainty loveliness. By the way, every garden should contain a few clumps of Lilies of the Valley, also.

The following two varieties are the best for garden use. Plants bloom the same season from seed; renew your plants every season, or they will self sow.

| | Pkt. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Sutton's Royal Blue. Very early, free flowering, deep indigo blue, from special selected stock. Seeds are very small. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; 2 pkts. 25c..... | \$.15 |
| Ruth Fisher. Large flowered blue; one of the finest. Seed very scarce. $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. \$2.00..... | .25 |



GODETIA—GLADIOLUS FLOWERED (New)

Of all annuals for garden decoration, Godetias are unsurpassed for the brilliant effect they produce in beds and borders. They are extremely easy to grow and the plants remain in full beauty for a long period. When cut, the long graceful sprays of the tall varieties make a handsome decoration for vases, and this section is also largely employed as a background to borders of the dwarfer-growing kinds. They do best in a rather poor, sandy location.

TALL VARIETIES WITH FLOWERS IN LONG, LOOSE SPRAYS

| | Pkt. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Double Crimson Glow. Dazzling intense crimson. $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 25c | \$.10 |
| Double Deep Carmine Rose. Very fine double flowers. 2 to 3 feet. $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 25c | .10 |
| Mixed. Finest tall double, many beautiful colors. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c | .10 |

ANNUAL FLAX—LINUM

As no garden should be without a few plants of the lovely perennial sort "NARBONESE," so no garden should be without a good showing of the annual, **Grandiflorum**, the **Carmine Flax**. A wonderful, very showy soft red color; a real carmine, blooming throughout the whole summer. Many visitors who had never seen it, spoke of its appealing, charming color and habit of growth; 12 to 18 inches high. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c..... .10

GYSOPHELIA—ANNUAL BABY'S BREATH

Quite as useful as the perennial sorts and fine for sweet peas and carnations. Height 18 inches. By making 2 or 3 sowings during the season you are assured of a continued supply of these lovely flowers. Quick to grow and easy to raise. **Elegans Grandiflora** "Covent Garden." A fine pure white strain. Pkt. **Elegans Deep Rose**. A charming rosy scarlet variety, which you should grow. Either of the above, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c..... \$.10

HUNNEMANNIA (Poppy Family)

Mexican Poppy. A glorious yellow biennial 1 ft. high with lovely California poppy-like foliage, but its finely cut leaves come clear up the flower stem, making a most charming cut flower, lasting many days. Blooms easily from seeds within a few months and in mild climates will live over. If you don't know it, you will love it. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c..... \$.10 Pkt.

IONOPSIDIUM ACAULE—VIOLET CRESS

Cruciform Family

To those who delight in growing miniature plants, this charming little Portugese annual makes a very welcome appeal. It is known, also, as the Violet Cress. Growing only 2 inches to 3 inches high, this neat little plant, bearing pale mauve or lilac colored flowers, is exceedingly pretty. Although it spreads freely whenever sown, it never becomes a nuisance, and may be associated with the choicest Alpines or other dwarf plants. It is particularly suitable for sowing in the rock garden, in crevices at the sides of paved walks, or in the chinks of rough steps. It also forms a useful subject for carpeting beneath other dwarf plants of not too dense growth, the slight shade afforded by the latter giving it protection from the hot sun. A somewhat shady situation is favorable to it. Seed may be sown almost at any time. If sown in the spring it may be expected to flower in about two months. An autumn sowing will provide a good crop of blossoms next season. After once sowing, the plants often reproduce themselves from self-sown seeds. Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 25c..... \$.15

LACE FLOWER—DIDISCUS

Lavender Lace Flower. 3 ft. long-stemmed; look like blossoms of Queen's Lace Handkerchief. A constant bloomer. The culture is not difficult, only the seeds are somewhat slow in starting. You must sow them where they are to flower! 2 pks. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c..... .15

LEPTOSIPHON—PHLOX WORTS (Polémonium Family)

The French hybrids are gems for the rock garden; height only 4 inches. Sow where they are to flower and thin out. Pkt. **L. Roseus**. Beautiful species; the best. Color, deep rose. 2 pkts. 25c..... \$.15 **L. New French Hybrids**. Finest colors mixed. $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 25c..... .10

LIMNANTHES—TROPAEOLACEA (Indian Cress Family)

Douglasii. White and yellow, cream-cup; large flowered variety, exceedingly pretty. About 3 inches high, with beautiful green cress-like foliage and the flowers, which are freely born, are white and yellow and most appealing. You will surely love it. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c..... .15



LAVATERA (Mallow)

They are particularly useful for indoor decoration. Some of the modern varieties are very good, the flowers being rich in color, and deserving of extended cultivation. One of the foremost varieties among the hardy annual **LAVATERAS** is **rosea splendens**; this variety possesses excellent qualities as a garden plant, besides being very useful for cutting, the blooms lasting in good condition for a considerable time. Growing about 3 feet high, with large, brilliant rose-pink flowers, it is very effective. Seeds, per pkt. 15c; 2 for 25c. Another form of **splendens**, called **Sunset**, has deep rose-pink flowers and grows about 2½ feet high. Seeds, per pkt. 15c; 2 for 25c.

L. trimestris. A South European annual, of similar height to the preceding, bears large, pale rose colored flowers, and very useful as a border subject. I have never known *Lavatera trimestris* to be so fine. I have a fine hedge, literally, of this beautiful Mallow, which, by actual measurement, is 8 feet 9 inches in height, and which is simply a mass of bloom. It surpasses anything which I have previously had. The hedge is 25 yards in length, and is, at the time of writing, more showy even than Sweet Peas. Seeds, per pkt. 15c; 2 for 25c.

The annual Mallows transplant rather badly. Therefore seed is best sown where they are intended to flower. They thrive in rich and somewhat light soil, which should be well prepared before sowing the seed. Plenty of space should be given the plants for development, the height being indicative of the distance to allow.

L. Olbia. One of the best among the perennial species. This forms a neat, pyramidal bush 4 to 5 feet high, with sprays of clear, rose-pink flowers freely produced. It makes a bold and effective subject for the flower border or in the shrubbery. Small plants grown in pots are employed very largely for indoor decoration, for which purpose it is extremely useful. Seeds, 2 pkts. for 25c; pkt. 15c.

NIGELLA (LOVE-IN-A-MIST)

Miss Jekyll. This lovely variety will give you an abundance of long-stemmed, clear corn-blue flowers, prettily set in dainty foliage. It is a treasure, indeed, and one of the finest annuals for the garden. The plants are very hardy and, if possible, seeds should be sown in the fall, producing the best flowers the following summer, but an early spring sowing is equally good. ¼ oz. 50c; 2 for 25c..... .15

White Nigella. Prices same as above.

NEMESIAS

These attractive, charming flowers are grown in England and Scotland as freely as Nasturtiums, coming some 30 years ago from South Africa. They are easily raised from seeds, which germinate quickly when sown in boxes or right in the beds; the plants should be planted about 6 inches apart each way. Pkt.

Sutton's Large-Flowered in mixed colors of white, pale yellow, pink, crimson, and many beautiful intermediate shades. These *Nemesias* will make a perfect blaze of gorgeous colors in your garden. 2 pkts. 25c..... \$.15

Hybrid "Blue Gem." This popular dwarf, compact *Nemesia* is a gem, indeed; very beautiful for edgings or pot culture; a lovely forget-me-not blue. You must try these *Nemesias*, both the dwarf and *Nemesia* Suttoni. 2 pkts. 25c..... .15



SUTTON'S NEMESIA

TOM THUMB NASTURTIUMS

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Empress of India. A border 150 yards in length was smothered with its deeply crimson flowers. Leaves are dark. Certainly an outstanding Tom Thumb variety. | Pkt. |
| Aurora. Apricot, very beautiful. | |
| Golden King. Deep golden yellow. | |
| Cloth of Gold, golden foliage with brilliant scarlet flowers. | |
| Prices of seeds of any of the above—NOT IN MIXTURE—1 oz. 25c..... | .10 |
| Best mixture, 1 oz. 25c..... | .10 |

NEMOPHILA (BABY BLUE-EYE)

A lovely low growing hardy annual with pretty foliage extensively used for ribbon borders and general garden decoration. Sow it liberally; you will love it.

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Insignis Blue. Beautiful color; height 6 inches. ½ oz. 50c; ¼ oz. 30c..... | Pkt. \$.10 |
| "Finest Mixed." Per oz. 75c; ½ oz. 40c; ¼ oz. 25c..... | .10 |
| To succeed best with NEMOPHILA, plant in damp, shady places. | |

PANSY SEEDS

Triumph of the Giants (Mette). Awarded prizes wherever shown.

The plants distinguish themselves by their robust growth, and firm, compact bushes of round shape, with strikingly large, healthy-looking foliage.

The imposing five-spotted flowers which on long, vigorous stalks surmount the foliage in the most graceful manner, are of enormous size, perfectly round form, original structure, and unusual substance. The individual petals are exceedingly broad and cover each other in such a manner as to make the flowers appear almost double. With most of the flowers the border of every petal being conspicuously undulated and curled, which grants the flower a striking and very peculiar appearance, entirely new to this class of plants.

The beauty, brilliancy and richness of color being the most striking; also very rare and new tones of red and brown are met with in these flowers.

Anyone growing these Pansies will declare them to be the most perfect and wonderful Pansies they have ever seen.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| ⅓ oz. \$1.00; pkt. of 200 seeds..... | Pkt. \$.50 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|

For those who prefer a very fine American Pansy strain, we offer this season:

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Steele's Mastodon Miracle. Mixed. Contains all the finest types and latest novelties. ⅓ oz. \$1.00; ⅓ oz. \$1.75; ¼ oz. \$3.00; pkt. of about 200 seeds. \$ | .35 |
| Orange King (New). Similar in color to the much prized Viola "Apricot," but of Pansy size. A very charming variety; lower petals vivid orange, upper petals shaded apricot. ⅓ oz. 75c; ⅓ oz. 40c..... | .25 |

PETUNIAS

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| P. Hybrida Pendula ("Balcony Petunia"). A beautiful bright blue..... | \$.25 |
| Balcony Petunia "Rosy Morn." A bright rosy pink. 3 pkts. 50c..... | .20 |
| Feltham Beauty (Nana compacta) (New). A great variety of color, ranging from white to deepest rose; height 1 ft. Throws a small per cent of double flowers. ⅓ oz. \$1.00..... | .25 |

PHLOX DRUMMONDI GRANDIFLORA

The annual Phlox is a native of Texas, and is known as "Texas Pride." It occupies a first place as a garden annual, being one of the most brilliant and at the same time one of the easiest and most satisfactory plants which can readily be grown from seed. It will grow and thrive in any kind of soil if given a sunny position, but prefers a light, rich loam. Seed may be sown in the open ground any time after frost is past, and in a few weeks they are a sheet of bloom,

remaining so until frost. They may be used in a variety of ways, such as a carpet to beds of roses, in boxes, vases, etc.; but it is when grown in masses, in beds or borders, that they show to best advantage. Pkt.

Phlox Drummondii Nana Compacta. Dwarf, compact varieties

Fireball. Dazzling scarlet. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; 2 pkts. 25c \$.15

Carminea Stellata. A mass of brilliant carmine flowers with star-shaped center. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c; 2 pkts. 25c15

Coerulea Stellata. Light blue with white star-shaped center. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c; 2 pkts. 25c15

Phlox Drummondii Nana Compacta Grandiflora, Cecily Mixed. Containing many beautiful colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; 2 pkts. 25c15

ANNUAL POPPIES

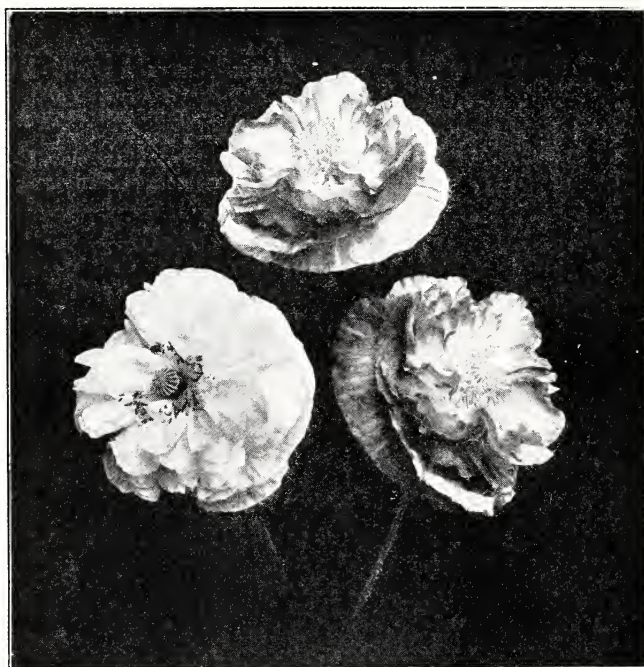
A great wealth of color can be obtained throughout the summer by liberal sowings of the Annual Poppies. During March, April and May sow in lines or groups, and thin to about a foot apart. The seeds should be sown where the plants are intended to flower, because it is difficult to transplant with any measure of success.

Pkt.

Shirley (Selected). Our strain includes an almost endless variety of colors, many of the flowers being beautifully shaded with a second tint. Height 2 feet. Seeds, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; 2 pkts. 15c \$.10

NEW ENGLISH DOUBLE SHIRLEY "ART SHADES." Wonderful shades, ranging from bishop's violet and bronzy purple to plum violet, heliotrope, antique rose and garnet red. Seeds, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c25

GIANT DOUBLE (Cardinal, Salmon-Pink). Round double, beautiful large heads of pure salmon-pink. Height 2 to 3 feet. Seeds, 2 pkts. 25c15



Double Shirley Poppies "Art Shades"

PHACELIA—CAMPANULARIA

Pkt.

A beautiful, lovely annual! The finest of all blue annuals; a rich, deep, gentian-blue. It is not known as it should be; it grows anywhere, is hardy and strong, and makes a lovely border, or a charming bed. Sow it liberally—you will love it. Light soil, sunny position. Height 9 in. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; 2 pkts. 25c.....\$.15

SALPIGLOSSIS VARIABILIS SUPERBISSIMA

(Emperor Painted Tongue)

The largest flowered and most beautiful of all varieties.

These are one of the very finest annuals, and are of the easiest culture, succeeding in any good ordinary soil and in a sunny position. The plants grow from 24 to 30 inches high, and produce freely from mid-summer until frost. Their attractive Gloxinia-like blossoms are in a very large and unusual range of colors. They are splendid for cutting, lasting well. Seed may be started indoors or in a hotbed about the end of March, or sown outdoors when danger from frost is passed and the ground is in good condition. For best results the plants should not be set closer than 12 inches apart.

Pkt.

Mixed. All the finest colors, including blue and gold, golden yellow, crimson gold veined, rich purple, velvety red; all mixed. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c; 2 pkts. 25c \$.15

DOUBLE ANNUAL SCABIOSUS

New Tall Large Flowering. This new race marks a great improvement on existing kinds. The plants are stronger growing, and the flowers ever so much larger than anything seen heretofore, and most useful for cutting. A valuable acquisition for your garden.

Peach Blossom. A beautiful shade of peach blossom pink; large size and strong stems; an excellent cut flower. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; 2 pkts. 25c.....\$.15

Shasta. A pure white of great size, flowers often measuring three and a half inches across with very long stems..... .10

Azure Fairy. Pale blue, very fine and very double. This variety obtained a Reward of Merit from the Royal Horticultural Society of England, a great honor10

Crimson. A beautiful rich shade of deep crimson or carmine. Any of the above in bulk. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c (except Peach Blossom)..... .10

Mixture, containing all the above and other colors. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c..... .10

ANNUAL SWEET WILLIAM—DIANTHUS ATROCOCINEUS "CRIMSON BEDDER"

Pkt.

A fine Pink blooming the first year from seed, but, like most of the annual Pinks, perennial in a mild climate or when protected. Its intense crimson blooms are a glowing bit in the garden; larger flowered and more velvety than any other variety; clumps used in an Alpine garden brighten up the dull season with fine effect, as it is a rather dwarf grower (12 in.) and does not spread out like the ordinary Sweet William. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; 2 pkts. 25c; 1 pkt.\$.15

SWEET WIVELSFIELD

A new race of hardy annual from a cross—*Dianthus Alwoodii* and Sweet William. It is distinct in habit and freedom of growth, and gives a greater variety of coloring than the Annual Sweet William does. Pkt. 30 seeds.....\$.25

VISCARIA

If you have never grown this lovely dwarf annual you will certainly be glad to have your attention called to it. The plants bloom all summer long till late in the fall and are most attractive when planted in masses or along paths. Height, 6 to 8 inches.

V. **Tom Thumb Rosy Gem.** The attractive brilliant carmine - rose flowers appear in great profusion. 2 pkts. for 45c.....\$.25

V. **Tom Thumb Blue Gem.** Bright blue flowers, a charming plant. 2 pkts. 45c......25

V. **Choice Mixture,** comprising many pretty colors. ¼ oz. 25c......10



VERBENA—MAMMOTH GOLDEN QUEEN

As in Asters, a clear Golden Yellow is very difficult to produce in Verbena, but we have, after several years of close application, succeeded in developing **GOLDEN QUEEN**. The flowers are of medium size and borne on a vigorous vine that is of an ever-bearing nature. It is one of the earliest of flowers and continues to develop throughout the growing season, making it a very valuable plant for bedding purposes where a good yellow is required. It is the deepest yellow on the market.

Carmine Pink

A new and bright color in the gigantea class. The flowers are large and placed in the trusses as to make them very conspicuous. They are borne on a vigorous growing vine and should make a striking effect when used as a bedder. This is the first Verbena of this particular carmine shade offered and has been accepted by many visitors who have seen it.

Seeds, ¼ oz. 50c; 2 pkts. 25c (state which color you want)\$.15

ZINNIAS

By CLARE WOOD SHIPMAN, in SUNSET MAGAZINE

Each year I laughed when you were planting zinnias.
"What do you see in them?" I always said.
To me they seemed such coarse and gaudy creatures
Flaunting their variegated yellow-red.

You answered they were like strong peasant people
Wearing with pride their fluted Sunday-best,
Wholesome of heart, with honest sun-burned faces
Smiling above bright scarf and velvet vest.

You thought my heliotrope and mignonette
Too perfect ladies in their gauze and lace,
Dressed for pale evenings by sad, dripping fountains
When a faint crescent veils a timid face.

"Patrician taste in perfume, it is true,
But peasants wear the scent of fields," you said;
AND NOW, DEAR LOVE, IN MEMORY OF YOU
I SOW GAY ZINNIAS IN MY GARDEN BED.

THE NEW CALIFORNIA DAHLIA-FLOWERED ZINNIAS

(Pure BODGER Strain)

In wonderful, true Pastel shades, making them distinct from the ordinary
giant Zinnia

No other Zinnia strain can compare with them

Awarded the highest honors in America and England

The large size, fullness of petals, extraordinary color range, and good keeping qualities of this flower have all contributed to its popularity. It is easily grown, and keeps well when cut. It is immune from disease. Equally good as a garden flower and as a florist's specialty, its great popularity will increase with years to come. It has been truthfully called "A New Flower for the People."

Sow the seeds outdoors thinly in rows when the maples are coming into leaf, or better, since the Zinnias require several months to mature, the seed may be started indoors during March and April.

THE SIX BEST AND DISTINCT COLORS

Exquisite. Truly Dahlia-flowered as regards form and size. A light rose with center a deep rose.

Golden Dawn. This beautiful shade of golden yellow comes true to color; a new valuable addition to the collection of Gold Medal Dahlia Flowered Zinnias.

Old Gold. Its name describes the color very adequately. The flowers are of immense size, possibly the largest of all Dahlia Flowered Zinnias. We recommend this variety to all who wish to compete for exhibitions; a small percentage of flower do not come true to color.

Crimson Monarch. The largest and best of the red shades. Flowers often eight inches in diameter; very vigorous; a marvelous production of greatest merit.

Oriole. An immense orange and gold bi-color, worthy of the beautiful bird after which it is named.

Meteor. A rich, glowing, deep red and the darkest of all the red shades. Fine form; with good depth of petal.

PKT. 20c; ANY 3 FOR 50c; THE 6 NAMED VARIETIES FOR 90c

Each variety: 1/8 oz. 60c; 1/4 oz. \$1.00; 1/2 oz. \$1.50; 1 oz. \$2.50

Special Gold Medal Mixture. A well-blended mixture containing all the above novelties and several other equally beautiful novelties. Per pkt. 15c; 2 pkts. for 25c; 1/4 oz. 50c; 1/2 oz. 90c; 1 oz. \$1.50.

NOTE—Here is our advice: These Zinnias make such a gorgeous showing in your garden for weeks and months, and are such satisfactory cut flower subjects for your house, and are great money-makers as a cut flower, that you can well afford to buy the seeds by the ounce, half ounce or quarter ounce, the cheapest way to buy them.

ORDER YOUR SEEDS EARLY AND AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT



ZINNIAS—LILLIPUT OR POMPON

No type of Zinnias has come into favor so rapidly as the improved strain of LILLIPUT. They are a type of plants of even height for bedding purposes, bearing small, button-like, fully double flowers of gorgeous colors. The plants will throw long stems for cutting and basket work when heavily fertilized. The best colors are: Salmon Rose, Golden Gem, Crimson Gem, Canary Yellow.

Seeds, in mixture only, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 2 pkts. 25c; pkt. \$.15

BEAUTIFUL LAWNS

We think it will be generally conceded that the lawn is a very important part of the flower garden. The restful effect of an expanse of beautiful turf cannot be over-emphasized, and the green coloring has a charm which is all its own. It is important that we should realize how much the lawn suffers during one season. Mowings are taken off every week, and the greater part of the material of which they are composed is derived from the soil. It follows naturally that in the absence of fertilization a state of dire poverty is bound to ensue sooner or later. That is why we suggest that an annual top-dressing should be made. We have tried several mixtures of manures on the lawns, but none have proved equal to the following: Superphosphate, four parts, sulphate of potash, one part, and sulphate of ammonia one part. The mixture should be applied during showery weather at the rate of 1 oz. per square yard. Incidentally, while the sulphate of ammonia is at command it may be made useful in the extermination of Dandelions. As much as possible of these pernicious weeds should be cut out with an old table knife. However carefully this is done, a portion of the tap-root will be left behind. Strong growth will soon follow unless a pinch of sulphate of ammonia is dropped on the cut portion. This substance will cause rapid and certain death. Sow 1 lb. per 300 square feet for new lawns; half that for repairs. Don't buy cheap mixture.

PUDOR'S "EVERGREEN" LAWN SEED—A STANDARD LAWN MIXTURE

This mixture is composed of heavy, recleaned seed, blended according to a formula proved to be the best for permanent lawns under American conditions and recommended by the Department of Agriculture. Recleaned Kentucky blue grass and red top form the bulk of this mixture, to which is added white clover in the correct proportion. Our mixture produces a lawn that will endure. Price: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 50c; 2 lbs. \$1.00; 3 lbs. \$1.45; 5 lbs. \$2.40; 10 lbs. \$4.75; 15 lbs. \$7.00; 20 lbs. \$9.25; 25 lbs. \$11.50; 50 lbs. \$22.50; 100 lbs. \$40.00.

PUDOR'S SPECIAL GRASS MIXTURE "PRIVATE ESTATE"

This contains a large proportion of the more expensive grasses, like the Bent Grasses, Cheiving's Fescue, etc., also extra heavy Kentucky Blue Grass. Price: lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.50; 3 lbs. \$2.20; 5 lbs. \$3.65; 10 lbs. \$7.20; 15 lbs. \$10.65; 20 lbs. \$14.00; 25 lbs. \$17.25; 50 lbs. \$33.00; 100 lbs. \$65.00.

NOTE: If sent by mail, add 5c per lb. for postage west of the Rocky Mountains, 10c per lb. west of Kansas City, and 12c per lb. for all EASTERN and SOUTHERN STATES.

Lawn seed orders amounting to \$2 or more prepaid to all points in Oregon, Washington and Northern California, up to 20 lbs.; over that by express collect.

GROWING OUR OWN STRAWBERRIES

By WILLIAM N. TERRY in "Countryside"

Taking it for granted that you live where there is available ground, I would say: Raise your own strawberries. It is inexpensive to start a patch large enough for the average family. If you take care of your strawberry bed, cultivate it, fertilize it, it will repay you well.

When we resolved to grow our own strawberries, we also decided to plant them near the door yard, and planned to make them as attractive as possible. Consequently we adopted the hill system of planting. That is, the plants were set 18 inches apart in the row, with the rows three feet apart. Then all runners were cut off just as quickly as they appeared. This made a thrifty, productive plant to every hill, which could be easily cultivated, each way. My how they did produce! As many as a quart of berries was picked from one single hill. We planted about 400 plants and many a morning we had picked 10 and 12 quarts of red, ripe berries. Be sure and set your plants right—not too shallow, not too deep, covering up the crown.

THE NEW "PUGET SOUND WONDER" STRAWBERRY

(Also known as the "New Washington")

The Honey Sweet Strawberry

Undoubtedly the best strawberry in cultivation. Reasons for pre-eminence—largest, sweetest and best flavored berry, red to the center. The flavor is like the wild strawberry. Eighteen berries fill a shipping box the first part of the season. It will grow on either heavy or light soil and in any climate where strawberries are grown. Most prolific grower, as when grown in hills on fertilized ground the plants grow so large that the pickers can pick only one side of a row at a time.

Nearly frost-proof, as young plants stay green at three degrees below zero. Blooms late and ripens early. Big money maker. We have taken at the rate of \$2400 per acre for the past two seasons from plants and berries. Good shipper. It has been shipped 2500 miles and arrived in good condition. The canneries want this berry.

As nearly as we can trace the parentage of this berry, it is a Marshall, crossed with the native wild strawberry.

Plants: \$1.75 per 25; \$4.00 per 100; \$12.00 per 500. Prepaid west of the Rockies; east of the Rockies add 20c per 100 plants to pay the higher transportation.

List of Choice Hardy Perennial Plants

SPECIAL NOTICE!

All Tiny Seedlings are sent by Post, carefully packed between layers of fine moss, and at the prices quoted they are **package and postage free**. Some people prefer to have them sent by express, thinking the package will get more air, but the package, of course is very small.

Owner's Risk. All plants are forwarded at Owners' Risk. The Post Office Department accepts no responsibility for damage or delay, and we certainly cannot, and immediately the plants are placed in the mails or in the express office, they are at the sole risk of the consignee or purchaser.

CAUTION!

Do not order one dozen seedlings plants to be sent by themselves—they are so small and the package so small, that it is most difficult to pack one dozen tiny seedlings in such a manner that they will keep moist enough for long distance shipment.

✉ No PLANT orders are solicited for less than \$1.50, unless you add 25c extra for handling charges.

TINY SEEDLINGS OR ADVANCED PLANTS

Which will you have? The difference is this: (1) If you are **keen and careful**, and have some previous experience of pricking out, watering, and tending the early stages of plant growth—then the TINY SEEDLINGS will be both a JOY and a PROFIT. There is no doubt about them. They reach you fresh and healthy, and, if you have reasonable facilities, **SUCCESS IS CERTAIN**. (2) If, on the other hand, you are **easy**, and if the circumstances are such that you cannot give critical attention, or have not the elementary knowledge, accommodation, or facilities—then **ADVANCED PLANTS** or clumps will be your best investment. These are past the critical stage, and only ordinary care is necessary to insure success, provided they are planted at the proper time.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Seeds and all Unbloomed Seedlings, though offered in **Separate Colors**, must be accepted as from **mother plants only** of the colors indicated, with no warranty, expressed or implied, that the progeny will be constant to the parent colors.

PLEASE DO NOTE

The proportion of true color shades may vary from 85% to 95%, the balance being recessive types of earlier parentage. If you must have exact color lines, named sorts (from cuttings or division) alone are absolutely reliable.

AETHIONEMA (Lebanon Candytuft) Cruciform Family

Beautiful rock plant; prostrate habit with beautiful rose flowers in spikes.

Hardy perennial, 6 to 8 inches high. Per plant.....\$.40

ARTEMISIA; WORMWOOD; HAWTHORNE SCENTED MUGWORT (Family: Compositae)

Lactiflora. Creamy white, very effective, beautiful ornamental foliage plant;

5 feet; August to October. No seeds. Plants, each.....25c and 40c



ASTER, "CLIMAX" *Courtesy of Blackmore & Langdon.*

ASTERS—PERENNIALS; MICHAELMAS DAISIES
(Family: Compositae)

Ordinary Soil

Very beautiful late-flowering single daisies; they are giving a wealth of bloom during September and October, a season when most other flowers are past, and for the best effects should be planted in masses; they are hardy and grow freely in any soil, multiplying very rapidly. **SPRING DELIVERY ONLY.**

Novi Belgi Climax (see photo). Plants of strong, vigorous habit, over 5 feet high, fully one-half of which consists of much-branched pyramidal-shaped flower stems filled with light lavender-blue flowers, each $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches or more in diameter; it blooms from September until the end of October. Strong roots..... 25c each; 5 for \$1.00

- Roycroft Purple.** A large, deep purple with yellow center; very attractive color and exceedingly showy; blooms in October! a rare and distinct kind. Strong plants in early spring.....each 25c; 5 for \$1.00
- King George (New).** The finest, by far, of all dwarf perennial asters; 24 in. Glorious hortense violet flowers of huge size in great and prolonged profusion in late summer. Try this against a background of double pale pink hollyhocks, and the scheme will please you. Strong plants 25c and 35c ea.
- Elsa.** A really grand variety; huge flowers that open quite double but finish semi-double; very free flowering and of graceful habit; height, 3½ ft. The color is a soft, rosy blue. Award of merit, Royal Horticultural Society. Strong roots.....40c each, 3 for \$1.00
- Barra's Pink.** A lovely light mallow pink with stiff petals and a brilliant golden center; 3 to 4 feet high. The individual flowers are 2½ inches in diameter, coming into bloom about mid-September, and are a mass of glowing pink in the garden.....35c each, 3 for \$1.00

THE NEW MICHAELMAS DAISY QUEEN MARY

This variety, which attains a height of 5 feet, is, in the opinion of experts, the finest perennial Aster of the Novi-Belgii section yet raised. The color glints in the sunshine with subtle and indescribable beauty, and no words can portray the merging of glorious tones of rich mauve and blue. Individual flowers measure quite 2½ inches across and are borne in large loosely conical or pyramidal trusses. Substance of petal is another characteristic rendering Queen Mary valuable as a cut flower for house decoration and equally desirable for weather-resisting qualities in the garden. Received an Award of Merit from the Royal Horticultural Society, England.

Strong plants.....35c each, 3 for \$1.00

A FEW BRIEF HINTS ON THE CULTIVATION OF MICHAELMAS DAISIES

Mr. Ernest Ballard, of Colwall, near Malvern, the well known raiser of many new Asters, gives the following advice on the cultivation of his favorite flower:

I cannot too strongly urge growers, if they wish to get the best results, to allow at most not more than three stems on each plant to flower; in some instances one stem is sufficient. Cut out all others and do not allow a score of stems to grow up; one stem will give more blossoms, finer flowers, and better-shaped plants. You do not want a "clump" with many stems.

It is best to lift all the stronger-growing varieties every autumn or spring and re-plant only the strongest outside shoots, discarding the middle of the plant; by so doing they are kept vigorous and healthy, and free from disease.

Tying up is of great importance. Use a strong stake for each stem. This should be done early in the summer when they are one foot or two feet high, before the side sprays have developed. In this way the stakes will be hidden.

Give all the room between each plant that is possible, anything up to three feet apart. Keep a sharp look-out for slugs, especially when first planted.

Native Michaelmas Daisies are swamp plants; they are moisture lovers; therefore if possible plant in a damp situation.

Michaelmas Daisies grow almost anywhere, but prefer a stiff loam or even clay. If, however, only a hot, dry situation is available, much may be done by giving the plants a spring mulching of long manure, or anything (mowing grass) that will help to retain moisture and keep the roots cool during the summer. In dry times they will benefit by a thorough soaking of water, but it is not necessary.

One of the first Michaelmas Daisies in cultivation is seen in the variety **KING GEORGE**. The flowers are of large size and perfect form, while the color is a beautiful violet-blue. As this Michaelmas Daisy only attains a height of two feet, it is excelent for small gardens.

ANCHUSA MYOSOTIDIFLORA (The Forget-Me-Not Anchusa)

A charming plant with the exquisite blue flowers of Forget-Me-Nots and large heart-shaped basal leaves. A clump of this beautiful plant is about a foot high, as much across, and a more beautiful subject for the cool rock garden or the border is not easy to find. 1-year-old plants 35c. Larger, each 50c. No seeds.

I should like to suggest to "An Amateur of Hardy Flowers" that the reason he fails with *Anchusa myosotidiflora* is that he plants it in ordinary, perhaps rich, garden soil. I put one or two in the herbaceous border, but quickly took them out, as they were practically all leaf. Now I grow quantities in the wilder part of the rock garden. In sandy, dry, poor, very poor, soil, and there the leaves are small, the flowers stand up high above them in sheets of blue, and they last for weeks. They are universally admired. A sloping bank of them with *Dielytra formosa* below and Grape Hyacinths among the latter forms a charming picture.

—N. S. C. (In Garden Illustrated).

ANEMONE—Windflower

Pulsatilla (Pasque Flower). Grows from 9 to 12 inches high and produces violet or purple flowers during April and May. An interesting plant for the rocky or well drained border. 35c each, 3 for \$1.00.

Anemone St. Brigid Bulbs. See page 82.

AQUILEGIA, COLUMBINE (Family: Ranunculaceae)

Does well in the shade and loves a moist situation.

Dobbie's Imperial Hybrids. Long-spurred. One of the best strains including all shades of blue, pink, yellow, etc. Seedling plants, in May and June or in September, per doz. 60c; 25 for \$1.00; individual clumps in two sizes, 25c each, \$2.50 per doz., and 40c each, \$4.00 per doz.; mixed colors, only, not sold to color.

Rocky Mountain Columbine. We think this is the finest of all Columbines; very long spurs of an exquisite light blue color; not a very strong grower, and rather difficult from seeds, but when once established, a gem. Plants, 25c and 40c each; seedlings, advanced, \$1.50 per doz; small seedlings in May and June or in September, 75c per doz., 3 doz. \$2.00. These will bloom the following year.

NOTE: Owing to the early awakening of the Columbine in the spring in our mild climate, we cannot ship individual clumps after April 1, except seedlings.

DIELYTRA SPECTABILIS (Bleeding Heart)

We have been advocating the more extensive use of this beautiful decorative plant for several years and those of our customers who have availed themselves of our suggestion have profited. It is used extensively as an early spring pot plant and is a fine specialty for St. Valentine's Day. The cut sprays are also useful. It is perfectly hardy and makes a splendid showing in the perennial border or when planted with early bulb stocks.

Clumps, 60c each, FOR EARLY SPRING DELIVERY, not later than April 1.

Delphiniums (Hardy Perennial Larkspur)

NO MORE TINY, OR SO-CALLED "BABY," SEEDLINGS IN THE SPRING, EXCEPT ENTIRELY AT YOUR OWN RISK!

As this size does not mature early enough to send out till May or June, when the weather often gets quite warm, resulting in heavy losses in transit, WE DO NOT SEND OUT SMALL SEEDLINGS IN THE SPRING. We ship them during AUGUST, SEPTEMBER and OCTOBER, and the loss is practically nil.

SEEDLING PLANTS AND CLUMPS

DELIVERY: FEBRUARY AND MARCH, and if our season is backward, up to April 10—never any later. Orders coming in too late will be filled in September or fall.

PRICES: IN MIXTURE ONLY OF EITHER WREXHAM OR GLORY OF PUGET SOUND OR PRIZE WINNER strains.

We will have them in three sizes: 15c each or \$1.50 per doz.; 25c each or \$2.50 per doz.; and 35c each or \$3.50 per doz.

Not less than three of any one strain sold.

Advanced seedlings "Blackmore & Langdon" English strain from their finest named varieties and new outstanding novelties, for sale only in the fall—\$2.50 and \$3.50 per doz., according to size.

Advanced seedlings from "KELWAY'S" finest English named varieties and 1930 novelties, to be had only in the fall at \$2.50 and \$3.50 per doz., according to size.

How large are "ADVANCED SEEDLINGS"? Most of them have already bloomed with one stalk in our gardens; they will give you from three to six blossom stalks in your garden next season, are exceedingly cheap at the price, and really the best size to transplant, better than large clumps.

LARGE CLUMP SIZE

Many people prefer this size for immediate big effects. From our best "PRIVATE COLLECTION" of the "GLORY OF PUGET SOUND" strain, really lovely, graceful, light and pure blue shades, mostly all double; a fine assortment collected during many years' work and selection. Do not order special shades, or specify color of bee, or single or double varieties. These clumps are only to be had in assortment, at prices of \$1.00 each postpaid up to six, or \$10.00 per doz. by express, charges collect. For sale only during February and March and again in September, October and November.

Mr. Watkins Samuel's Wrexham Strain. Delivery same as above. Prices: 50c each up to six by mail prepaid, or \$5.00 per doz. by express, charges collect. Extra choice varieties, \$1.00 and \$2.50 each.

CLUMP DIVISIONS OF NAMED VARIETIES

Pudor's Blue Bird Glory. A lovely, dainty, deep blue with double blossoms and very small bee. Per division, \$1.00.

DELPHINIUM PLANTS FROM OUR PRIZE WINNER STRAIN

Besides the seedlings (not bloomed yet) offered above, we have several hundred individual clumps—2 and 3 years old—of exceptionally fine quality, which we are offering at \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$2.50 each, or \$10.00, \$20.00 and \$25.00 per dozen, according to quality; all are very fine; blossoms double and from 2½ to 3 inches in diameter. In rich soil, when well taken care of, they will tower 6 to 8 feet tall, each clump producing 4 to 8 blossom stalks the first season.

NEW ENGLISH "NAMED" BELLADONNAS

Bella Donna "La Martine." A few years ago we imported from England a number of this variety and we have now a sufficiently large enough stock to sell a limited amount of good, strong divisions that will bloom for you next season. The flowers are of a deep sky-blue with a white center. A very fine and lovely variety and a great bloomer. Habit of the plant is bushy, branching, about 4 ft. high. Strong divisions, 40c each and \$4.00 per doz. clumps.

Bella Donna Delphiniums, Cliveden Beauty and Fanny Stormonth are almost similar. We will have clumps to spare of these lovely, sky-blue varieties at 40c each, postpaid, or \$4.00 per doz. by express. Smaller sizes, 25c each; \$2.50 per doz. and \$1.50 per doz.

Bella Donna Formosum. Rich, dark blue in clumps at 25c and 40c each, \$2.50 and \$4.00 per doz. Smaller sizes, \$1.50 per doz.

Chinese Azure Fairy and Blue Butterfly, lovely low growing hardy Delphiniums. Are easily and quickly grown from seeds and can be treated as annuals. No plants.

THE TIME TO PLANT DELPHINIUMS

September is best; October is too late (except in milder climates), and they are apt to perish over the winter. Many growers prefer spring planting, just when they start into growth, and that undoubtedly is an excellent time; this means, with us along the coast, often February and always March. We are not going to send any more "CLUMPS" to the East in April; plants are entirely too large, the stalks will rot or wilt in transit and such a late planting proves often unsatisfactory. If you live in a climate that does not allow planting before April and May, we advise either to plant the clumps in September, or to buy small seedling plants, which we can send as late as May and June—these little seedlings will bloom the same season in September and October. Yes, Delphiniums will bloom from four to six months from seed, depending upon the strain.

Dear Sir: I do not agree with the statement in the last number of "Horticulture" that the planting of Delphiniums should stop at the end of September. It is true, of course, that Delphiniums are easily heaved out of the ground by the alternate thawing and freezing of winter. Nevertheless, if they are planted firmly and given adequate protection they will go through the winter safely, I find, if left until October. Indeed, I consider this a better month than September for such planting operations.

—W. N. Craig, in "Horticulture."

A Rare and Unusual Plant with an Iron Constitution Will Live a Hundred Years and Doesn't Want to be Disturbed, Growing Finer and Better as the Years Roll By

DICTAMNUS, or the GAS PLANT

Grows about 2 to 2½ feet high, bearing lemon-scented hyacinth-shaped flowers during May and June, with rich durable foliage—crushing the latter creates some sort of a gas, which can be lighted with a match. Two colors, white and rosy red. You will love the plant.

One-year-old field-grown plants; best age and size for transplanting, either color, per plant 35c..... 6 plants for \$2.00

Seeds in the fall—the only time to sow them. Per pkt.25

GEUM, AVENS (Family: Rosaceae)

Lady Stratheden. Rich golden yellow, double, a great favorite. Plants, 25c. Seedlings in May or June, 75c per doz.

Mrs. Bradshaw. 2 feet; large brilliant semi-double scarlet; splendid for cutting. Plants, 25c each. Seedlings in May or June, 75c per doz.

HOLLYHOCKS; ALTHAEA (Family: Malvaceae)

Newport Pink and Double Pure Yellow. Plants, 25c and 40c each, \$2.50 and \$4.00 per doz. Seedlings in May or June, 75c per doz.

JAPANESE IRIS SEEDLINGS FROM CHOICEST SEEDS

Ready in May or June, 60c per doz.; or advanced seedlings in the fall, 15c and 25c each, \$1.50 and \$2.50 per doz. The larger ones may be expected to bloom the next season; not sold to colors. Large clumps, 50c or \$5.00 per doz. (Dozen lots have to be sent by express, charges collect.)

LILY OF THE VALLEY

These lovely flowers are too well known to require a description. Strong field-grown clumps for immediate effect, 50c each; \$5.00 per doz. Single Pips, \$4.00 per 100.

Either fall or very early spring planting; will succeed best in the shade or northern exposure.

LAVANDULA (Lavender)

Nana. Is a very fine new dwarf English introduction. Good for edging and planting between roses. 50c each; small size 25c.

Vera. This is the true Sweet Lavender; grows about 18 inches high; delightfully fragrant blue flowers in July and August. 50c each; small clumps 25c.

Bowles' Early. A very fine strain of early-flowering lavender, producing long spikes of flowers. 50c each; small clumps 25c.

INTRODUCING PUDOR'S SWEET LAVENDER PERFUME

Distilled in our own laboratory from choicest Lavender blossoms and blended with choicest perfume to increase permanence and fragrance. As lovely and sweet as any English Lavender, and at less price. Put up in two - sized fancy bottles in handsome box, prepaid, at \$1.25 and \$2.50 A BOTTLE. Full satisfaction guaranteed.

CUTTING AND PRESERVING LAVENDER

Cut your Lavender immediately the last flowers of the spikes are fully open, the stems being cut down to the foliage. Keep the flowers in bunches until you can deposit them upon a dry mat or wooden floor under cover, when they should be spread out with the flowers all one way. If possible, place them in the sun each day until the buds drop freely from the stalks, every care being taken to keep the flowers from getting damped by showers. When quite dry, the flower heads may be easily removed from the stems by drawing the latter through the hand. If the process of drying can be completed in a dry shed the flowers will remain a deeper color than when dried in the sun, but it takes much longer and makes very little difference in their fragrance. Once thoroughly dried, the flowers may be placed in clean muslin bags in whatever sizes they are desired.

LINUM—PERENNIAL FLAX (Family: Linaceae)

Sibiricum (Perennial Blue Flax). Dainty feathery foliage, slender growing hardy perennial, with light blue flowers; 2½ feet; lovely for the rockery or among other plants. Strong field-grown plants, 15c each; \$1.50 per doz. Larger size, 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Linum Narbonense. A very fine variety; much superior to the common Flax. 25c per plant; \$2.50 per doz.

LUPINUS POLYPHYLLUS

Hardy Perennial Lupines. A valuable race of new hardy perennials that will vie with the Delphinium in popularity; lovely shades of blues, purples, pinks, whites, yellows, apricots and many intermediate shades; in very cold climates it is best to treat them as annuals, sowing the seeds either in the fall in cold frames, or outside early in the spring, when they will make a fine showing during the autumn; but their real blooming season is in May and June from seeds sown the previous year. With some protection in very cold climates, they will live year after year, the clumps getting larger and finer from year to year. Our large field of three-year-old plants of the new English Hybrids: **Downer's**, **Elliott's** and **Harkness Regal Strain**, was such a glorious sight during the latter part of May and up to the 15th of June that thousands of visitors from near and far pronounced it the most wonderful and gorgeous sight they ever beheld. All the varieties and colors were planted together, and it was a color symphony of the rarest beauty, indeed. In growing these hardy lupins, you must bear two things in mind: Give them only little fertilizer and some lime, and when dry weather

comes and during their growing season, they must not suffer for water. Our field is planted in a moist, stiff clay soil, and here they grow to perfection. We have one planting in very sandy soil, and here they do as well, but do not grow as tall, not producing as fine flower stalks as on heavier, moist land. We never irrigate or sprinkle them because we can't.

These Lupins bloom with the Iris, and in a home garden wonderful color combinations can be made with these two flowers. They fade just when the Delphiniums come into bloom, but by removing the faded blossom-stalks about a foot or two from the ground, they will burst again into bloom in August, blooming until cut down by frost. Plants ship very well, both baby seedlings and large plants, but owing to the early growth, as with clumps of Delphiniums and Columbines, no plants can be sent after April 1.

LUPINE SEEDLINGS

These have not yet bloomed; they will only partially come true to color—the rich apricots and rare yellows are especially hard to get; most of the pinks will come true with a wonderful range of pink shades; but even the rogues will be of wonderful shades; we are trying hard to eliminate all the undesirable purple and blue shades, but there are some wonderful blues, and some very desirable rich plum purples.

Mixed Seedlings in two sizes, 75c and \$1.00 per doz. None have bloomed yet. Larger plants, 25c each.

Clumps in Separate Colors. Owing to a very large demand the past season, we are sold short on all colors, except the "MIXED VARIETIES," and we will be unable to supply you with any pinks, blues, purples, yellows, apricots and Rosy-Morn until the fall of 1931; only seeds this spring.

LUPINS! YOU EITHER HAD THEM OR YOU DID NOT!

Writes the gracious Editor of "The American Home" to us:

"The Lupins did very well for several years, so I am sure we can grow Lupins in this spot (Garden City, N. Y.), but, as you say, they seem to be great puzzles. Sherman Duffy of Chicago, writing to me the other day, very epigrammatically summarized the situation that Lupins were not cultural successes, but merely acts of God. You either had them or you did not. There seems to be some truth about that, but, of course, there must be an answer somewhere. I have leaned to the opinion that it was better to use a light soil, not heavily fertilized, but then Mr. Carter of Oyster Bay comes along with the direct opposite, a heavy kitchen garden loam, heavily manured, and he gets spikes three and four feet long."

NEPATA MUSSINI (Catnip)

An excellent plant for any position, but especially useful in the rock garden. Of dwarf, compact habit, producing masses of bloom. The soft, lavender shade of the flower and pleasing gray of the foliage make this an attractive plant. It thrives in dry, sandy soils, and remains in beauty over a very long period. The plant may be easily increased by division in the autumn or spring. Strong plants, 25c and 40c each; \$2.50 and \$4.00 per doz.

PYRETHRUM—PERSIAN DAISY (Family: Compositae)

A very handsome hardy perennial, double and single flowers in lovely bright colors of deep red, carmine, shades of pink and pure white; an excellent cut flower; pretty fern-like foliage.

Mixed seedlings, mostly double, ready from August on (not this spring), 75c per doz.; 25 for \$1.25. Strong clumps, this spring and fall, mixed colors, 25c and 35c each; \$2.50 and \$3.50 per doz.

Notice—Transplant and divide every second year in the spring.

RUDBECKIA (Cone Flower)

R. Maxima. A rare and attractive variety, growing here in our garden 6 to 8 feet tall, with large glaucous green leaves and bright golden yellow flowers, 4 to 6 inches across, with a green cone an inch or more high; in profuse flower during September. Plants, 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

SALVIA PATENS (Meadow Sage)

A tender perennial; height about 2 feet, with the bluest of all blue flowers. Take up in the fall and store like Dahlia tubers. Flowering roots, 25c and 40c.

SCABIOSA CAUCASICA ISAAC HOUSE'S ENGLISH STRAIN

Many people find some difficulty in growing *Scabiosa Caucasica* and, although the new varieties are all vigorous in habit, a few cultural hints will, doubtless, be useful.

An open, well-drained situation is desirable; no drip, and not much shade. It is far better to reserve a small patch in the kitchen garden than to plant in a crowded herbaceous border. The soil must not be too rich, but decayed manure may be used in small quantity. These plants are exceedingly valuable for cutting purposes, and, for this reason alone, merit a small place to themselves.

They may be planted any time from February to September in open situations. They can be divided—with safety—in the spring and summer months only, and will bloom the same year.

The habit of growth is erect, and we have not found it necessary to use sticks.

Slugs are exceedingly fond of these plants and a frequent dusting of dry lime is advisable. We have often, with advantage, put a small handful of dry lime on each crown in November and December.



SCABIOSA CAUCASICA
The New Isaac House's Hybrids, in Many Shades of Blue

SCABIOSA—PINCUSHION FLOWER (Family: Dipsaceae)

S. Caucasica. Isaac House's finest Hybrids. Hardy perennial; many new shades of lilac and deep blue; prized for cuttings; 12 to 18 inches. 35c each; 3 for \$1.00; \$3.50 per doz.

These plants are true perennials and are all perfectly hardy, but they require dividing every two or three years to obtain the best results. They will not come true from seed, although seeds saved from the best varieties produce startling advances.

Seed should be sown in a frame or cool greenhouse in March or April, and the seedlings transplanted into their flowering quarters in May or early June.

SPECIAL NOTE

Seeds and all Unbloomed Seedlings, though offered in Separate Colors, must be accepted as from mother plants only of the colors indicated, with no warranty, expressed or implied, that the progeny will be constant to the parent colors.

THERMOPSIS (False Lupine; Buffalo)

Caroliniana. A showy, tall-growing plant, attaining a height of four to six feet; producing long spikes of yellow flowers in June and July. Plant with blue Delphiniums. Bloom at same time. 50c each; 3 for \$1.25.

THYMUS (Thyme)

The charming Mountain Thymes make a perfect, close, fragrant carpet on hot, dry, sunny banks where grass is difficult to establish; they are a sheet of blossom in June, July. Excellent for carpeting patches of spring-flowering bulbs.

Citriodorus. The golden yellow form of the well known "Lemon Thyme." 30c each; 3 for 75c.

Serpyllum Album (White Mountain Thyme). Forms dense mats of dark green foliage and clouds of white flowers; three to four inches; June and July. 35c each; 3 for \$1.00.

Serpyllum Coccineum. Plants become completely covered with brilliant crimson-scarlet flowers. 35c each; 3 for \$1.00.

R. VIOLAS—Violet Family—(N. O. Violaceae)

The viola is a very popular flower for bedding purposes; being practically hardy in character, they are easily cultivated, and when planted in bold groups or masses of distinct colors give a splendid effect, in many cases lasting throughout the entire summer. They are also suitable to harmonize with any other select bedding plants and make an excellent ground work for standard roses. To insure the best results, the dead flowers should be removed regularly. All Violas are easily and quickly grown from seed.

R. Viola Hybrida. Jersey Gem. A lovely, most remarkable chance seedling, originated in the garden of Mr. A. T. Weston, New Jersey. The blooms, which are as large as a violet, are slightly scented, and of a pure violet color, borne on stiff stems six inches long. Jersey Gem is said to be more vigorous than the true Viola Corunta, with better foliage and larger and better flowers. It is easy to grow in a rich soil, in an open situation. A large bed containing some 120 plants in the originator's garden was never without flowers throughout July and August, and over 1000 blooms were picked each week. This plant is a gem indeed. Strong plants, 25c and 35c each; \$2.50 per doz. Small divisions for the border, \$15.00 per 100. Ours came direct from the originator; they are not seedlings, which vary in color and habit. Be sure and get the true and original JERSEY GEM.

Viola Hybrida. Jersey Jewel. New. Finer and larger than J. Gem. Original plants (not seedlings), 35c each; \$3.50 per doz.

VERONICA

Veronica Rupestris (Creeping Speedwell). Rock or border plant. A prostrate creeping plant with almost evergreen foliage, and myriads of gentian blue flowers in spring. Height 2 inches. Hardy and a rapid grower, but does not become a weed. Prefers sun or semi-shade. Excellent for borders of garden beds, steep terraces, paved walks, rockeries, etc. 25c and 40c each; \$2.50 doz.

PERENNIALS IN THE SOUTH

The long, hot and dry summers in the South are severe for perennials, and for several years all my efforts to grow them were a complete failure. I sowed the seed as the directions advised me to do—in the fall. Very few of them germinated, and those that did, did not live. I planted them the next year in May. These came up nicely, but did not live long. In Mississippi we had an unusually hot, dry June that year, and there was no suitable weather for transplanting.

Next, I tried planting them in boxes in the house in mid-summer. They germinated well, but the plants were spindling, and I felt that they could not bear transplanting. I was almost ready to give up and buy my plants. But as plants are rather expensive, I determined to make one more effort.

Last year about the middle of February I sowed the seeds in a hotbed, just as I do my tender annuals, Delphiniums, Columbines, Digitalis, Platycodons, Hardy Pinks and Hollyhocks. I kept them well watered, and they came up nicely. I gradually exposed them to the air. I found that they were hardier than the annuals and could stand more exposure.

I had two rows well prepared in my garden, and as soon as they were large enough, I transplanted them to these rows. This was about the first of April, and all danger of frost was over. All of them were not large enough, but I re-set the better plants to give the remainder a chance to grow.

I kept them well cultivated all summer. At the approach of very hot and dry weather, I mulched in the middle of the rows, almost up to the plants, with straw and leaves. This helped to retain the moisture in the ground, and the dry weather did not seem to hurt them. Several of them bloomed, and all of them are large, sturdy plants and ready to be set out in their permanent places.

I am very much delighted with my success, and I shall plant some other varieties this spring. Now I think I can be successful in growing many kinds of perennials.

—Mrs. J. G. Nelson, in *Better Homes and Gardens*.

Spring and Summer Bulbs

GROW MONTBRETIAS!

The bulbs are suitable only for outdoor planting in April and May. Forcing and cold frame trials show little advantage, as this is a plant which forms its flowers late and is exceedingly sun-loving. The flowers are decorative and graceful, in the garden as well as in vases. South of Philadelphia they need not be taken up; quite often they winter well further north, under a mulch. The gorgeous new varieties have much larger florets, although not so many per spike as the older sorts.

BEST APPROVED VARIETIES

| | Doz. | 100 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| California. The very best golden yellow round petals; very free-flowering; medium height..... | \$ 1.00 | \$ 7.50 |
| Crocsmiaeflora. Fine scarlet outside, inside yellow edged scarlet; always produces several spikes which keep well..... | .80 | 6.00 |
| Fire King. Glowing scarlet, fine branched spikes and dark green foliage..... | 1.25 | 9.00 |

MONTBRETIAS — (Continued)

| | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------|
| George Davison. Lovely pale orange-yellow, pointed petals, much branched stems and tall | 1.25 | 9.00 |
| Golden Sheaf. A different tone of yellow from that of California, floriferous | 1.00 | 7.50 |
| King Edmund. Rich golden yellow, with brown markings in the center; well branched sturdy variety | 2.00 | 15.00 |
| Star of Fire. Vermilion, throat yellow, an open flower. Not a good grower, but very desirable for its color | 1.50 | 10.00 |
| Sunset. Nearly pure orange. An attractive shade, good spike and bronze colored foliage | 1.00 | 7.50 |
| Splendid Mixture. Many varieties | .75 | 5.00 |

EARLHAM LARGE FLOWERED HYBRID MONTBRETIAS

These are the magnificent New Montbretias which have attracted so much attention the last year or two at the Royal Horticultural Society's shows in late summer and during autumn and gained the Gold Medal. They are a completely new race of flowers, the result of hybridization successfully carried out by the late Mr. Sydney Morris of Earlham Hall, Norwich. They represent an enormous advance over the ordinary Montbretias in commerce, being much taller and more robust in growth, and having flowers of great size and beauty, some measuring three to four or more inches in diameter. These Montbretias make first class border plants and are of great decorative value for cutting.

Montbretias are of easy culture, preferring a light loamy soil well enriched with leaf mold, but no manure or chemical fertilizer should touch the roots. A little bonemeal can be used and a light dressing of lime may prove beneficial. The moisture supply should be good and they thrive in the partial shade of borders or shrubbery as well as in full sunlight. If planted in the fall, mulch lightly with peat or litter, but not manure.

In severe climates, spring planting is best and they can be given the same treatment as Gladioli.

| | Each | Doz. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|---------|
| His Majesty. A glorious variety, flowers measuring 4 inches or more across; very broad-petalled; deep velvety scarlet shading down to gold; reverse of petals dark crimson shading down to gold; height 4½ feet; the largest-flowered of all Montbretias. First Class Certificate, R. H. S. and Glasgow | \$.25 | \$ 2.50 |
| James Coey. Flowers very large and open, of perfect form, with smooth broad petals; rich deep vermilion-scarlet with golden-orange luster; center yellow with crimson blotches; very handsome; height 3½ feet. Award of Merit, Haarlem and R. H. S. | .25 | 2.50 |
| Pocahontas. Rich coppery scarlet, with golden luster. Center orange with small blood-crimson blotches; flowers large and handsome; height 3 feet | .25 | 2.50 |
| Queen Alexandra. A choice variety with erect habit of growth; chrome - yellow with carmine blotch at base of petals; late-flowering; height 4 feet. Award of Merit, R. H. S. and Haarlem 1926 | .25 | 2.50 |
| Queen of Spain. Flowers of large size; brilliant deep golden-orange; reverse of petals golden-apricot with small crimson and purple calyx; color very brilliant and effective; height 2½ to 3 feet. Award of Merit, R. H. S. and Haarlem | .25 | 2.50 |
| Una. Flowers rich apricot with carmine blotch; a well-shaped flower of good substance; height 2½ feet. Award of Merit, R. H. S. | .25 | 2.50 |

Lilies for Early Spring Planting

The following lily varieties can be successfully planted up to April, so if you failed to buy your bulbs last fall, by all means include a few lily bulbs with your spring order:

LILIUM AURATUM (The Gold-Banded Lily of Japan)

Auratum, Platyphyllum. This is undoubtedly the choicest and hardiest variety, of grand sturdy thriving habit, with richly spotted flowers and wonderful foliage. The blooms are always large and often exceed 12 inches in width. We have no hesitancy in calling it the King of Lilies. (Aug., 4 ft.) Plant 10 to 12 inches deep. First size, 50c each, by mail; \$5 per doz., by express. Second size, 35c each; \$3.50 per doz.

In making the bed, the soil should be thrown out two feet deep; six inches of well-rotted manure should be well packed down, and on it should be placed 12 inches of well-rotted and chopped sod or good garden soil, then one inch of clean sand. Upon this the bulbs should be put. They should be covered carefully with clean sand and the remaining space should be filled up with the same kind of soil as is below the bulbs. Do not let any manure touch the bulbs, or they will be sure to rot. Make sure that the situation chosen for the bulbs is well drained, so that the water will not collect in winter. A good top dressing of well rotted manure will prove highly beneficial, for though most of the Lilies are quite hardy, they are all impatient of being frozen. This not only acts as protection in winter, but also proves an excellent mulch for summer.

The important point in establishing this magnificent queen of all lilies is to remove the buds when they appear the first year after planting. This means sacrificing the flowers for one season, but the chances of establishing the Lily are increased 75%.

L. Brownii Odorum. A magnificent and rare Lily. Though it was introduced over 100 years ago, it is very scarce. It is one of the finest Lilies in cultivation, with immense trumpet-shaped flowers, inside pure white with brown anthers, exterior deep reddish-brown. A good grower, appreciating generous cultivation. Stem rooting, which means planting 10 or 12 inches deep. (June-July, 3 ft.) First size, bulbs, \$1.50 each.

LILIUM REGALE or MYRIOPHYLLUM

Introduced from Western China by Mr. E. H. Wilson. It is hardly necessary to sing the praises of *Lilium Regale*, for is it not generally regarded as the finest of all garden Lilies of recent introduction? It is very bold and vigorous. The sturdy stems, three to four feet high, being densely covered with long linear-lanceolate leafage, and each bearing two to four flowers. The center of the flower is flushed with yellow, shading to white at the outer edges, and externally the flowers are streaked with brown, shading to pink at the tips which shows through the almost translucent petals with a delightful pearly tint. It is very distinct. Its constitution is as good as that of *L. Henryi* and it is one of the most beautiful of all Lilies. Moreover, it does well on limestone soil. Stem rooting, which means deep planting; 10 inches for the largest bulbs, down to 6 inches for smaller sizes.

Prices for FLOWERING bulbs at 50c, 40c, 30c and 20c each, according to size. The smallest size will bear one and two flowers, the largest up to eight and ten or more under favorable conditions. These prices include postage paid. One dozen at the rate of 10 bulbs by express collect, for the 50c and 40c sizes.

The Regal Lily is easily grown from seed, 25c per pkt.; ¼ oz. \$1.00; ½ oz. \$1.50; oz. \$2.50.

L. Henryi, the orange-yellow speciosum. Too much cannot be said in praise of this new Lily. Its constitution is of the hardest; it is very free-flowering, reaching six feet or more in height when established, and bearing over 20 flowers, which are of a rich, deep orange-yellow, very telling in point of color and well set off by the deep green foliage. The fact that it is seen doing well in so many gardens shows its sound constitution and good flowering qualities. It is one of the best Lilies ever introduced, and one which we confidently recommend. Blooms Aug.-Sept. Plant 10 to 12 inches deep. Grand bulbs, 75c and 50c each, postpaid; \$5.00 and \$7.50 per doz. by express.

LILIUM SPECIOSUM

This specie ranks with Auratum as one of the most popular Lilies, succeeding admirably well in the open border or in pots, producing quantities of flowers, increasing rapidly at the root, and lasting well into the autumn, when nearly all Lilies are over. All the varieties produce stem roots with remarkable freedom. Plant 10 inches deep. (Aug.-Sept., 3 ft.)

Speciosum rubrum (Japanese). The green and dark-stemmed forms with rose-colored flowers varying in depth of color. 40c each, \$4.00 per doz., by express.

Speciosum melpomene. A grand variety, a strong grower and free flowerer, dark crimson purple, heavily spotted and margined white. Splendid bulbs. 50c each, \$5.00 per doz., by express.

Speciosum magnificum, Grand Japanese Variety. The stems are very stout, the leaves dark green, the flowers massive, fully eight inches across the petals; colored rich ruby carmine, margined white, stout in substance, broad of petal. This variety is by far the most magnificent in color, form and size of all the Speciosum Lilies. It shows close alliance with Melpomene; it flowers earlier; the color is richer. A.M., R.H., 1903. Fine mammoth bulbs, 50c each, \$5.00 doz., by express.

Tigrinum Splendens. Single flowers of orange, spotted black. The well known and highly prized "Tiger Lily." Tiger Lilies are the hardest of all. 3 for 75c.

Tigrinum Flora Pleno (Double Tiger Lily). This is the real double form of Tigrinum Splendens, with same color and characteristics. 3 for 75c; add 10c for postage.

REGAL LILY

Best sown in spring. Easily grown from seed, 25c per pkt; ½ oz. 75c; oz. \$1.00.

LILIUM REGALE FROM SEED

The Regal Lily is one of the few popular hardy Lilies which may be rapidly propagated from seed. In some localities it produces seed generously with no extra attention, but in others hand pollination is required to induce it to seed at all. Seed is produced in pods of from 50 to 250 seeds, the seed being light and flaky, and running from 50,000 to 75,000 to the pound. Seed is sown out of doors in March in drills about one-half inch deep, the rows being from 8 inches to 18 inches apart and with from 10 to 40 seeds to a foot of row. Ordinarily the seed germinates readily and the seedlings begin to appear in from four weeks to six weeks. At the end of the first season's growth the seedling bulbs are from ⅝ inch to 1 inch in diameter. Many of the largest bloom the second year.

Some commercial growers allow the seedlings to remain in the seed beds two years, but the beginner will find it better practice to replant them at the end of the first season. This can be done any time after the top growth matures in the fall and before the bulbs start to make new growth in early spring. The bulbs are set about 3 inches deep and from 3 inches to 6 inches apart in the row.

Seed may also be grown successfully indoors in the winter. If sown then the seedlings should be carried along at a medium temperature until early spring, when they can be transplanted to the open ground. Bulbs should be from 50% to 100% larger in the autumn than those from seed planted outside in the spring.

Regal Lilies grow best in a light, sandy, fertile, well-drained soil, but will thrive in any good garden soil. The bulbs are hardy.



Anemone St. Brigid

ANEMONES ST. BRIGID (See Photograph)

Royal Crown Strain. Extra choice mixed; enormous blooms, extra fine double and semi-double flowers borne on long, stiff stems with great variety of very rich striking colors. Plant three to four inches deep in the spring or fall in good, rich, sandy loam. Mulch during the winter in cold climates. Keep grass and weeds out of the bed. Beautiful flowers for the Alpine garden. Soak the little leather-like looking bulbs in water for 24 hours before planting. Bulbs, all colors, mixed ...doz. 85c; 100, \$6.00; prepaid

DOUBLE FLOWERING RANUNCULUS

Large double, extra double and semi-double flowers of most brilliant vivid yellows, scarlet, pink rose, crimson, some with picotee edges. Plant February to May according to locality, two to three inches deep and four to six inches apart in good, well drained soil. These flowers are becoming more and more popular both for cutting for the house and general garden effects. Most effective when planted in ribbons, clumps or masses. Keep moist and shaded until up (same with Anemones). Take up in the fall, store in sand or peat moss. When planting, be sure and place claws downward.

Finest French Strain, Mixed. 6 for 45c; 12 for 85c; 25 for \$1.60; 50 for \$3.10; ppd.

TIGRIDIA PAVONIA—GRANDIFLORA

Tiger-Flower or Shell Flower from Mexico

No flowering bulbs give more richly colored or beautiful flowers. Highly recommended for greenhouse decoration. Pot up as soon as received and plunge in cold frame, withholding water until the foliage appears, then giving it sparingly at first. Bulbs for outdoor planting in colder climates should be stored during the winter in soil or peat, not quite dry, away from frost until March, and then be planted in sunny positions in the flower-border or in beds in sunny positions in well-drained soil, the bulbs being surrounded with sand.

Beds of Tigridias make a gorgeous picture during July, August and September and should find a place in all gardens. The flowers are formed by three broad petals extending from a central cup. The bulb is of about the same habit and hardness as the *Gladiolus*. In mild climates they can, however, be left undisturbed for years and can stand a small amount of frost.

The Ladies' Home Journal recently had an illustrated article about these attractive flowers from which we quote:

"This brilliant silken triangle unfolds from its long slender bud and bursts into sharply contrasting tints of fire, leaping from bright yellow to molten orange and vivid scarlets, and is eagerly sought as a rare but sturdy garden novelty."

We have selected four of the best varieties, and draw special attention to the mixed seedlings we offer, as these are very fine.

SEE PAGE 20 FOR COLORED PHOTOGRAPH

Superior Hybrids. All colors. 3 for 40c; per doz. \$1.50; prepaid, per 100 \$12.00.

DUTCH, ENGLISH AND SPANISH IRIS BULBS

These can only be planted during August and September, up to October 15—not later—the earlier the better, as the Spanish Iris bulbs make a leaf growth in the late fall. With protection, these can be raised anywhere. A customer in Toronto having assured us that he winters them successfully in that cold country by mulching the beds heavily. For description and prices of these bulbs, see our Iris Catalog or our Special Summer Seed and Bulb Booklet.

The World's 12 Favorite Irises

Every One a High Rated Variety

The Most Satisfactory and Best Irises for American Gardens
and American Conditions

\$ 5.00 POSTPAID

OUR REGULAR LOW LIST PRICE \$5.95

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1. AMBASSADEUR | 8. QUEEN CATERINA or HERMIONE |
| 2. ANN PAGE | 9. THE TRUE PRINCESS BEATRICE |
| 3. DREAM or GEORGIA (both pinks) | 10. SOUV. DE MADAME GAUDICHAU |
| 4. LENT A. WILLIAMSON | 11. YOUR CHOICE of PROSPERO or CRUSADER |
| 5. MAGNIFICA | 12. SWEET LAVENDER |
| 6. MILDRED PRESBY | |
| 7. Mlle. SCHWARTZ | |

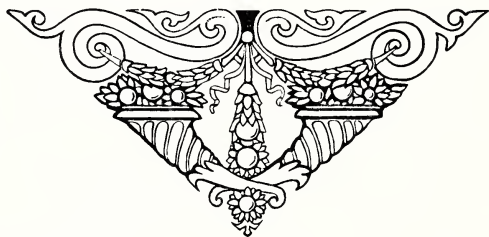
For description of any of the above, see under proper place in our Iris Catalog
A TOTAL VALUE OF \$5.95—already very low priced at these figures

THESE 12 BEAUTIFUL IRISES AT \$5.00

Delivered by Parcel Post during FEBRUARY, MARCH and APRIL
(not later) and again after JULY

Introducing Pudor's Sweet Lavender Perfume

Distilled in our own laboratory from choicest lavender blossoms and blended with choicest perfume to increase permanence and fragrance. As lovely and sweet as any English lavender, and at less price. Put up in two-sized fancy bottles in handsome box, prepaid, at \$1.25 and \$2.50 a bottle. Full satisfaction guaranteed.



For Brighter Autumn Gardens
Why Not Dahlias?



No. 1 Cactus variety (*Rheinischer Frohsinn*); No. 2 Decorative variety (*Sequoia-Gigantea*);
No. 3 Cactus variety (*Mrs. Edna Spencer*); No. 4 Hybrid Cactus (*Vivian Lanter*);
No. 5 Hybrid cactus variety (*Mariposa*); No. 6 Decorative (*Champagne*).

DAHLIAS OF QUALITY AND DISTINCTION

HOW TO PLANT. Tubers should be planted in trenches or holes six inches deep, laid flat down (not on end) and covered with earth not over two inches in depth, filling in as the plant develops. Do not plant the roots in or over any quantity of compost or hot manure. The rows should be from four to five feet apart and the plants in the rows from two to three feet apart, or from six to ten square feet should be allowed for each plant. A novel way to plant is to place your stakes 4 x 5 feet apart, and plant a tuber or plant on each side of the stake, giving room to walk between and care for your plants, and also get as many in a given area as if planted twice as close. Different varieties will not mix by growing them together. Also should one plant fail, there will be no blank places.

CULTIVATION. By cultivating at least once a week, and as soon after a rain as the ground can be worked, the weeds will be held in check and a soil mulch formed which will conserve the moisture and lessen the need of irrigation.

As the plant develops and the feed roots come toward the surface, the ground should be worked rather shallow around the hill for the radius of at least a foot, still work the balance of the ground rather deep, and bring fresh soil to plant at each cultivation, giving the plant a new supply of food and protecting the surface roots from the heat of the sun. Have the hills mounded five or more inches by the middle of September. This will help support the stalks.

PUDOR'S DAHLIAS OF REAL MERIT THE BEST OLD AND NEW

Cac. stands for the cactus variety. H.C. for Hybrid Cactus. Dec. for Decorative.
Sh. stands for the popular show variety.

- Alice Whittier (H.C.) One of the finest primrose-yellow Hybrid Cactus, 5 to 6 in. deep and fully 9 in. across, on long erect stems. Plants, 6 to 7 ft. tall. Awarded Certificate of Merit by the A. D. S. \$.50
- Ballet Girl (Boston). Beautiful flowers of immense size; color, orange-tipped white, some flowers pure orange, with other variations on same bush..... .75
- Bob Pluese (H.C.) Dark velvety crimson at base to half the length of petals, balance tipped pure white, making a very showy flower. Blooms are large and stems are strong and upright. Keeps well when cut and plants bloom profusely. A prize winner many times..... .50
- Champagne (Dec.) Not only is this dahlia wonderful for its size and rigid stem, but its distinct coloring, unique form and freedom of flowering make it very popular. Color, golden champagne with chamois shadings. A great favorite..... .75
- Chemar's Eureka (Dec.) New Eastern. A large white with a tint of lavender at center; stems are good and it blooms well. Won a number of prizes in Eastern shows..... 5.00
- Cigarette (Boston). Creamy white, heavily edged orange with color variations. Some flowers come all orange red. Petals are long and narrow, inclined to roll. Blooms large, on excellent stems, and of good substance. Good for cutting..... .50
- City of Trenton (Dec.) A new Eastern variety of wonderful merit. Blooms are very large and are held erect on long stiff stems, well above the foliage. The front of the petals are a rich glowing tangerine-orange, while reverse is a crushed strawberry red. The graceful curled petals give a two-toned effect, creating an impression of whorls of flame radiating from a full, glowing center. A superb flower of great beauty..... 2.50
- Daddy Butler (H.C.) A rosy carmine or tyrian rose, the reverse of petals a lighter tint. Has splendid stems; a very profuse bloomer, and a fine cut flower which keeps extra well..... .50

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| Dictator (Dec.) Soft lavender rose, suffused with fawn; very large, fluffy blooms on long, strong stems; very beautiful | .50 |
| Edith Carter (Cac.) Light yellow, tipped heavily with bright carmine; very erect habit and stems. An old variety, but a fine cut flower | .50 |
| Elite Glory (Dec.) One of the newer Eastern varieties that has proved to be a wonderful prize winner. Color is a radiant bright red; one of the largest dahlias we have ever grown; stems are very strong and upright. Always attracts attention in the garden or on exhibit | 1.00 |
| F. W. Fellows (Cac.) Flowers of phenomenal size, composed of numerous long narrow petals of a lively orange-scarlet. A good exhibition and commercial variety | .50 |
| Golden Emblem (Dec.) A clear golden yellow of large size. Very graceful formation and high centers, the petals are long and wavy, of good substance, keeping well when cut; stems are long and strong and plants bloom profusely. An attractive flower in the garden or on exhibit | 1.00 |
| Golden Opportunity (Sh.) Large, deep rich yellow; very strong, rigid stems | .35 |
| Golden West (H.C.) One of the best varieties of cut flowers and is a good keeper; color clear primrose-yellow; blooms held erect on good stems | .35 |
| Jane CowI (Dec.) A new Eastern dahlia that is one of the most popular ever introduced. Blooms are very large; color is a warm buff and gold, blending to apricot and rose at center. Plant growth is ideal, with strong stems holding the giant blooms upright. A wonderful dahlia that should be in every collection. One of the best prize winners and keeps well when cut | 2.50 |
| Jean Chazot (H.C.) A very beautiful French dahlia; color autumn shades of golden bronze suffused with nasturtium red; splendid stems; profuse blooming and good cut flower | .35 |
| Jersey's Beauty (Dec.) One of the most beautiful true pink dahlias we have ever grown; a clear pink, large, of perfect form on long, erect stem; has won many gold medals and prizes, and we heartily recommend it | .40 |
| Kalif (H.C.) Color, rich strawberry red, or carmine. The mammoth flowers are borne in great profusion. An old favorite and a good cut flower | .40 |
| Little Jewel. 3 ft. A miniature decorative. Popular as a cut flower, especially for decorations. Color, a pleasing peach blossom pink. 3 for \$1 | .40 |
| Maid Marion (H.C.) New. A very large full flower of a beautiful shade of rose pink; petals curl and twist, forming a graceful bloom; stems are good and it blooms profusely. A new dahlia that will be a great favorite | 1.00 |
| Mariposa (H.C.) A gigantic flower of great depth, perfect form with incurved petals. A beautiful pink shading darker at center with a violet suffusion which adds to the effect. A sturdy grower and a great favorite | .50 |
| Marmion (Dec.) One of the very largest dahlias. Color is pure golden yellow with bronze suffusion on reverse of petals and the deeper bronzy tone on the high, full center, and an outline of same shade around each petal enhances the beauty of the flower. Petals are long and wavy and eliminate any hint of coarseness. The long, cane-like stems hold the huge blooms erect. Scored 90 in Northwest Trial Garden. One of the big prize winners | .75 |
| Miss California (Pelicano) (Dec.) Won the Santa Barbara trophy in 1926. Blooms are 6 to 9 inches across, held well above the foliage on strong, erect stems. Color described as an Oriental Fuchsia. A fine early bloomer good for commercial or exhibition uses | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Carl Salbach (Dec.) Although not as deep as Jersey's Beauty, this Dahlia is very similar in petal formation, stem and keeping qualities, all of which are ideal. Color, lilac rose shading to white at base of petals, giving it a general tone of soft rose | .40 |

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| Mrs. Edna Spencer (Cac.) A beautiful shade of orchid lavender and white; flowers are large and are held well above the foliage on long strong stems. Exceptionally free bloomer, and keeps extra well when cut..... | .40 |
| Mrs. W. E. Estes (H.C.) Large pure white..... | .50 |
| Mrs. Eleanor Martin (Dec.) One of the largest dahlias grown; color is a blending of rose and rich mulberry; an unusual color and a very wonderful dahlia; stems are strong and upright. One of the favorites in the garden or exhibits..... | 1.00 |
| Patrick O'Mara (Dec.) The color is an unusually soft and pleasing shade of orange-buff. The flowers are borne on long, strong stems held rigidly erect. One of the most lasting cut flower dahlias, 5 to 6 inches across..... | .40 |
| Pride of California (Dec.) A large crimson-red, with full dark center on good stems. Fine for garden and exhibition; an excellent cut flower..... | .35 |
| Rheinischer Frohsinn (Cac.) Not a new dahlia, but a very popular one with our customers. Color is white at base of petals, quickly blending to bright carmine-rose. Petals incurved. Stems good; free blooming..... | .50 |
| Roman Eagle (Fisher & Masson). This popular 1926 introduction is an uncommon autumn shade decorative of a brilliant burnished copper. Scored 89 at the D. S. of N. J. Trial Grounds. A real winner..... | 1.50 |
| Sequoia Gigantea (Dec.) A large, deep yellow decorative, noted for its vigor; strong stems..... | .50 |
| Shudow's Lavender (Boston). Silvery lavender with white shadings, of beautiful formation. Plants are tall and robust, producing immense flowers on long stems. A general favorite..... | .75 |
| Uncle Tom (Reed-Adams) (Dec.) The deepest garnet dahlia that we have ever seen, nearly black. Rich and artistic with petals like the very finest velvet. Flowers are very large, held erect on long stiff stems. A good keeper and a color needed to finish the Dahlia garden..... | .75 |
| Vivian Lanter (H.C.) Very large, lavender pink. Very free blooming, and stems are long, strong and upright. A fine cut flower and a good keeper.. | .50 |
| WALDHEIM SUNSHINE (Dec.) New Eastern. This giant, yet graceful Dahlia is one of the best. A true deep yellow with rich golden suffusion and darker reflex. The bush growth is good, stems are strong and erect. A very free bloomer with perfect centers..... | 4.00 |

Time was when most gardeners believed that the first of June was quite early enough to plant Dahlia tubers. As a result, many varieties did not come into flower until almost September, and the display would be cut off by frost at its very height.

But customs change. Today, in an average season and where a well drained, fully sunlit site is used, Dahlias can be planted early in May. Their growth may not be so rapid later on, but by the time really warm weather comes they will have gained a big lead over their June-planted brothers.

NOVELTIES

| | |
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| Coltness Gem. English dwarf single red Dahlias. See under Novelties, page 5. Tubers, each..... | .50 |
| Unwin's Hybrid Charm Dahlias. Delightful Mignon Dahlias; beautiful single and semi-double dwarf Dahlias; good keepers and charming for bouquets or house decoration. See under Novelties, page 5. Tubers, each..... | .50 |

HAVE YOU TRIED RAISING YOUR DAHLIAS FROM SEED?

It is not generally realized how extremely simple it is to raise Dahlias from seed. It is, of course, a very much more economical method than purchasing plants. Seedlings, as a general rule, flower as early as tubers or rooted cuttings and bloom very freely. The only disadvantage is that Dahlias do not come perfectly true to type from seed; there is always a small percentage of variation. In the case of 99 growers out of every 100 this is of no consequence, for usually Dahlias are grown for their bedding effect and for cutting for the home. If you have never done so, we strongly advise you to try the following method: Sow the seeds thinly and very shallowly in boxes or pans filled with ordinary potting compost as you would Asters, Stocks, Antirrhinums, etc. If you sow in late February or early March, slight heat will be necessary, but later a cold frame or cold greenhouse will be sufficient. When large enough, pot off each little seedling singly, grow on and, in May, harden off in a cold frame, transplanting to their flowering quarters a little later. The plants will commence to bloom towards the end of June or early July, and will continue until the first severe frost.

While most Dahlias do well from seed, we particularly recommend our Dwarf Charm Hybrids, offered on page 5.

DAHLIA SEEDS

From only the best and choicest varieties. 100 seeds \$1.00; 50 seeds50

Extra Selected Seeds 50 seeds for \$1.25 or 100 seeds for 2.50

SEEDS NEW BEDDING DAHLIAS COLTNESS GEM AND HYBRIDS

Offered on page 5.



CREATE SOMETHING LOVELY
Build a Pool and Plant Iris Around Its Margins



A Basket of Pompon Dahlias

SOME OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE DAHLIAS

They ask so little and give so much. Little or no staking is required, there is constant bloom, and that splendid quality, long life as a cut flower. They are delightful little guests in the house.

Many people say they have no room for Dahlias, but the POMPONS take up so little, and are a very valuable flower for the small garden, providing bloom when there is a dearth of such. We want to convert you to like, at least, this kind of Dahlia. We are sure you will be delighted with the darling POMPONS.

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Aimee. A lovely small bronze..... | \$.30 |
| Amber Queen. Golden amber and orange..... | .35 |
| Bronze Beauty. Beautiful golden apricot; a free bloomer good for cutting, as all pompons are..... | .25 |
| Catherine. A clear canary yellow..... | .25 |
| Darkest of All. Maroon, very dark..... | .25 |
| Dee Dee. Very small. Pale lilac, fine for exhibition..... | .30 |
| Elizabeth. New, golden yellow edged brownish red..... | .30 |
| Girlie. Mauve pink..... | .35 |
| Joe Fette. A splendid pure white..... | .35 |
| Little David. New small orange scarlet..... | .35 |
| Rosea. A rosy lavender; a perfect flower..... | .35 |
| Tom Thumb. A very small rich red..... | .35 |
| Vivid. Brightest scarlet; bush dwarf..... | .25 |

COLLECTION: The above 13 best POMPONS for \$3.50. Regular list price \$4.00

ORDER YOUR LILIUM CANDIDUM (MADONNA L.) NOW For Delivery in August and September

There are never enough left in the late summer to go around.
This lily can only be planted successfully in the late summer months.

Lilium Candidum (The Madonna or St. Joseph's Lily)—A perfectly hardy, lovely Lily that succeeds well in every garden. To appreciate its full beauty, the bulbs should stay in the ground for several years. Strong flowering bulbs, 35c each, 3 for \$1 postpaid; \$3.50 per doz., by express. Bigger size, 40c each, 3 for \$1.25 postpaid; \$4.00 per doz., by express. Plant this Lily in August, September the very latest, very shallow. It should not be planted at any other time!

Pudor's *Great Iris Price Reductions for 1931*

of 50 Finest and Newest Iris Varieties

When making out your wants notice the following lower prices from our 1930 Iris catalog

| | Each | | Each |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Ambassadeur, reduced to | \$.35 | Prospero, reduced to | .35 |
| 3 for \$1.00 | | 3 for \$1.00 | |
| Ann Page, reduced to | .50 | Queen Caterina, reduced to | .35 |
| Asia, reduced to | .75 | 3 for 90c | |
| Avalon, reduced to | 1.00 | Robert W. Wallace, reduced to | 1.50 |
| 3 for \$2.50 | | Roseway, reduced to | .25 |
| Apache, reduced to | 1.00 | 6 for \$1.00 | |
| (We are finding this an exceptionally strong grower) | | Seminole, reduced to | .25 |
| Ballerine, reduced to | .50 | 3 for 60c | |
| Cretonne, reduced to | .25 | Shekinah, reduced to | .25 |
| Crusader, reduced to | .35 | 3 for 50c | |
| 3 for \$1.00 | | Sweet Lavender, reduced to | .50 |
| Georgia, reduced to | .35 | 3 for \$1.00 | |
| 3 for \$1.00 | | | Each |
| Grevin, reduced to | .25 | Aphrodite, reduced to | \$1.50 |
| Lady Foster, reduced to | .50 | Cardinal, reduced to | 2.50 |
| Lent. A. Williamson, reduced to | .35 | Bruno, reduced to | 3.00 |
| 3 for 90c | | Citronella, reduced to | 1.50 |
| Lord of June, reduced to | .50 | Conchobar, reduced to | 2.00 |
| Lord Lambourne, reduced to | 1.00 | Duke of Bedford, reduced to | 2.00 |
| Mademoiselle Schwartz | .75 | Evadne, reduced to | 1.50 |
| Mady Carriere, reduced to | .25 | Frieda Mohr, reduced to | 2.50 |
| Medrano, reduced to | .50 | Germaine Perthus, reduced to | 1.00 |
| 3 for \$1.25 | | Gold Imperial, reduced to | .50 |
| Mildred Presby, reduced to | .75 | Glowing Embers, reduced to | 1.00 |
| 3 for \$2.00 | | Imperator, reduced to | .50 |
| Morning Splendor, reduced to | .75 | Mrs. Marion Cran, reduced to | 1.00 |
| | | Ophelia, reduced to | 2.00 |
| | | Pioneer, reduced to | 1.50 |

DISCARDED

Minnehaha, Celeste, Gertrude, Pauline, Zua, Mrs. Neubronner, Caprice,
Black Knight (or Black Prince)
Blue Boy, Storm Cloud, Ed. Michel, Mme. Paquette, Sherwin Wright,
Blue Bird, Trianon, Zouave and Turco

Just Among Ourselves

THE THREE CARDINAL RULES OF LANDSCAPING

The mind is at peace, if the eye be caught and held by this well designed garden which exemplifies the three cardinal rules of landscaping:

- Preserve open lawn center.
- Avoid straight lines.
- Plant in masses, not isolated.

We have never understood why *Thermopsis Caroliniana* is not better known and more used. Coming as it does with the Delphiniums and growing as high as the tallest of them, they make a splendid combination. It belongs to the pea family and the flowers are pea-shaped and clustered, of a very clear yellow. The foliage is also pea-like and delicate. Orange and white Lilies with this and a few Delphiniums would be another combination for the yellow garden.

Either from seeds or plants.

THE FORGET-ME-NOT ANCHUSA

Not infrequently the Forget-Me-Not *Anchusa* (*Anchusa myosotidiflora*) is mistaken for a real although large Forget-Me-Not, having exactly the same delicate blue color. The flowers are carried two feet high on stiff, wiry stems. A good sized group of this alkanet in bloom readily arrests attention, so elegant is its growth, and so delicate its color. It is essentially a plant for the mixed borders, where it is most effective, grouped in the foreground. Often it seeds freely, seedlings springing up around established plants. The best return, however, is obtained from two-year-old or older plants, which flower profusely. The culture of this *Anchusa* calls for no special treatment, it being a true perennial and perfectly hardy, not rotting away after flowering and leaving blank spaces such as *A. italica* and its varieties are inclined to do. Seeds hard to obtain. Best from plants or divisions.

ANNUAL LARKSPUR—A Grand Cut FLOWER for Fall

This is just a reminder that about July 1 is a good time to make a sowing of annual Larkspur outdoors. You want a good rich soil, but sow thinly. Many florists are apt to waste a lot of seed by sowing too thickly, and thereby get poor results later on. The annual Larkspur in particular should have room for development; it will mean better stems and better flowers. Seed sown about July 1 should result in good flowers during September and, with fair weather conditions, you will cut away into October. Don't sow mixed seed; have the pink, blue and white separate. These Larkspurs, when in bloom in early Fall, are always useful, no matter how good your Asters or Dahlias may be. Nothing is finer for the filling of baskets, either by themselves or when used in connection with Roses, Carnations or garden flowers. They don't interfere in any way with the perennial Larkspur, but often can be used where the latter may be considered too heavy.

THE PROBLEM OF THE EDGING PLANT

For the past two seasons my garden has boasted what has seemed to me the handsomest flower edging I have ever seen, and one which I am afraid is going to be copied next summer in half the gardens of the county. I used an oz. of Alyssum seed of the variety known as "Carpet of Snow" and a quarter ounce of Lilac Queen. The lilac sort grows just enough taller than the white to give the edging a delightful irregularity in height, and the color softens and enlivens the deadness of the white, as used alone, into a pleasing tint, sometimes suggesting a delicate soft gray and again a dainty pink. Toward fall the lilac color grows somewhat stronger than earlier, probably because the colored sort holds out much better than the white.

Innumerable people visit my garden each season, and hardly a garden owner who has seen it recently but has exclaimed over this *Alyssum* edging and has asked the recipe for it. It will be used again this coming summer and indefinitely until the urge for a change seizes me, and then I suppose I shall turn to *Violas* or *lobelias*, for out of all the edging plants I have tried, or seen tried, these three come nearest the standard of perfection. (House Beautiful.)

MECONOPSIS BAILEYI FROM SEED

Much has been written in the past about *Meconopsis Baileyi*, especially regarding the growing of it from seed. My own experience has been that when it is planted in a flat, sprinkled on the surface just the same as any annual poppy seed during the month of March and kept in a semi-protected place out-of-doors, fine germination will take place within a few weeks.

The greatest difficulty will be encountered in transplanting the resulting seedlings. I have gone through the process twice. The first year I used a package of seeds purchased in the United States; the next year the seeds came from Germany. In both cases they grew until two leaves showed. Then I started to transplant, but the first year none survived the ordeal. **They must be kept out of the sun**, for they are native in a high altitude, and I understand they grow in light forests. The seedlings will stand neither dryness nor heat.

I have succeeded in keeping about four plants, and this is how it was accomplished: When they had three leaves in the seedling box, I transplanted them into three-inch pots, using leaf mold, sand and loam. I placed these pots on the north side of the house next to the foundation and kept them moist. If they are transplanted in a month to their permanent position on the north of the house, not too close to the foundation, very few will be lost, but it would probably be better to let them stay a full year in the seed bed.—Roy Gottschall, Marion, Ohio, in March, 1930, "Horticulture."

Be sure to remember the *VERBASCUMS* in arranging the yellow garden. They are not enough used and are very lovely in their tall spikes of velvety down topped by clustered yellow flowers. They are much branched and very handsome, and would be most effective in the background. With white *Lilies*, *Thalictrum* and *EREMURUS* blooming with them, and *Astilbe japonica* in the foreground, they would make a beautiful and dashing picture.

COLOR SLIDES FOR GARDEN CLUB MEETINGS

Over 100 Garden Clubs throughout the states showed our colored *Delphinium* and flower slides last year; there are some 35 of them in a set, including a little talk on the cultivation of *Delphiniums*, thrown on the screen and read aloud by the operator; there is also other reading matter, the whole making it a sort of an illustrated lecture. Time required for showing, about 30 to 45 minutes. We have three sets going all the time, and it is well to make application three to four weeks ahead of your meeting. Each club must pay the transportation charges of the slides to the next place, which average about \$1 each way—nearly points much less. They must be promptly returned.

Vincennes, Indiana, October 12, 1929.

Pudor's, Inc., Puyallup, Washington.

Dear Sirs:

Your slides were shown last night in our clubhouse to a most interested group of garden enthusiasts. The pictures were lovely and very inspiring. We grow *Delphiniums* in this part of the country, but I have never seen such beautiful specimens as you show.

My Impressions of Lady Hudson's Garden at Hill Hall, Theydon Mount, Essex, England

DO YOU KNOW the wonderful fascination which lies in the discovery of an old oaken door set in an old, old red brick wall?

I felt a thrill this week as, quietly pushing it open, I stepped into a veritable Paradise of Blue. Tall spikes of stately *Delphiniums* ranging from the palest sky to the darkest indigo, masses of *Campanula Telham Beauty* of a size hitherto undreamed of by the writer, slender nodding stems of *Linum narbonense* intermingled with the old-world favourite, *Canterbury Bell*, tumbling cascades of *Nepeta Mussini*, huge drifts of *Viola Maggie Mott* intersected by a verdant grassy slope which led you to a tiny circular paved pool surrounded by a glorious belt of vivid blue *Anchusa*. And over all a brooding stillness broken only by the drowsy hum of innumerable bees. Such is Lady Hudson's Blue Garden, once known as the kitchen garden.

Reluctantly I turned my back on this mist of loveliness to emerge upon a grassy slope which led upward to the *Iris* garden. Here, although a little late for their full glory, one beheld a riot of colour due to the judicious intermingling of the *English*, *Dutch* and *Spanish Iris* with their bearded cousins. A pleasant pink impression was conveyed by a brave show of *Evadne*, *Aphrodite* and *Ed. Michel*. *Majestic* and *Tenebrae* showed nobly, while the soft tones of *Quaker Lady* and *Sunset* threw into relief the more vivid *Flaming Sword* and *Fro*.

I wandered on through the iron gate to the newly-constructed sunk garden. Passing the Lily pond I came to the bog garden replete with all the plants that love or ever have loved a swampy home. Cunningly-placed stones invited fuller inspection of the many tall-growing *Primulas*, and crowning all in solitary splendour stood that wonderful coloured *Verbascum*, *Cotswold Gem*. Let him who hitherto has ventured but the ordinary *Mullein* embark upon the culture of this truly delightful species. Climbing upward through slopes gay with the many-hued *Sun Roses* I reached the home of the peat-lovers, where *Kalmia latifolia*, choice *Rhododendrons* and *Ericas* revelled in their natural habitat.

Surely no gardener but an artist created such a garden.

To Lady Hudson, the creator of this garden of harmony and peace, I tendered my humble and grateful thanks. May it be my privilege to revisit the World of my Dreams ere my journey closes.—Gardening Illustrated.

ANOTHER MOLE EXECUTION

The moles and their subsequent mice played such havoc in my garden this spring that I was on the verge of abandoning the gentle sport of gardening to take up golf. I tried camphor balls and strychnine. I planted several gross of castor oil beans and had to lop off the castor oil forest that grew among the Lilies. I have used all kinds of traps and have pumped a powdered gas into the runs. All without avail.

One day in mid-June I caught myself looking in a sporting shop window and becoming tempted. But that night we backed the car onto the lawn, fastened an old length of hose onto the exhaust pipe, put the other end deep into a mole run, and ran the engine full tilt for an hour. Carbon monoxide gas, being heavy, sinks into the subterranean runs if forced by the power of the engine. Since this treatment, neither moles nor mice have given the slightest evidence of their existence, and one more gardener is saved from the mediocrity of golf.—Richardson Wright, Norwalk, Conn., in "Horticulture."

SHADE-LOVING PLANTS

Ferns are not the only plants which enjoy the sunless corner. There are species of Begonias which will flower in total shade. There is a charming little perennial called Coral Bells (*Heuchera sanguinea*), whose slender spikes of dark pink flowers are now seen in many gardens. Foxglove and Canterbury Bells, Columbine and Primulas all enjoy the cool earth of the shady corner.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

"MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN BULLETIN," entitled "GROWING PLANTS FROM SEEDS," handsomely illustrated with 29 photographs, showing the whole process of sowing seeds to the transplanting of the seedlings. It is by far the best bulletin on the subject we have ever seen. Through the courtesy of the Botanical Garden we were given special permission to reprint this bulletin. **Price 15c.** Ask for it.

Please send stamps or coin, or include amount with your order (except the U. S. Departmental bulletins; write for these direct to Washington, D. C.)

DELPHINIUMS AND HOW TO EXCEL WITH THEM

An interesting and practical 20-page illustrated booklet on the propagation, cultivation and exhibition of these popular and beautiful flowers. It was written by Mr. A. J. Macself, the Hon. Secretary of the National Hardy Plant Society of London, England, an authority on Delphiniums. The price is 25 cents, and no refund. We have this for sale.

A MOST EXCELLENT 90-PAGE PLANT BULLETIN

Handsomely illustrated. Write to Washington, D. C., U. S. Department of Agriculture, for Farmers' Bulletin No. 1381 (free) entitled "**Herbaceous Perennials.**" All your troubles and questions are answered and solved in this most excellent publication. Don't ask us for this bulletin.

INSECT ENEMIES OF THE FLOWER GARDEN

Kill them dead. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1495, will tell you how. Send 15c in coin (not stamps) to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Do not send to us for it.

United States Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin No. 1370, entitled "**DAHLIAS FOR THE HOME,**" will give you valuable information on the successful growing, propagating, etc., of Dahlias. It is free for the asking. Write to Washington, D. C., for it, addressing as above. **Do not ask us for this bulletin.**

HINTS ON SOWING FLOWER SEEDS

When sowing seeds bear in mind the fact that every fertile seed contains a living plant in embryo. The germ of life is there in a state of suspended animation and only awaits favorable conditions to quicken and develop. Water, heat and air are the all-important factors, and a happy combination of these must be the object of all preparations.

WATER

As a general rule, a seed requires to take up a quantity of water equal to its own bulk to enable the germinating processes to commence. After these have once started, germination must go on, and growth continue, or the embryo will perish.

TEMPERATURE

Experiments have proved that seeds of hardy plants give the best percentage of germination if sown in a temperature of 45 to 50 degrees. Half-hardy subjects should be given 10 degrees more, while Cucumbers, Melons, Bananas, and the like, which revel under tropical conditions, should be afforded a seed bed temperature of 70 to 75 degrees.

AIR

Seeds breathe, giving off during the germinating processes carbon dioxide, and unless this can readily escape, germination is materially hindered, hence the advisability of using an open sandy compost that air can readily penetrate.

SEED SOWING UNDER GLASS

Seeds of any type sown under glass in pots or boxes should be sown very thinly, and be just lightly pressed into the soil with the aid of a piece of board. The soil should have been previously moistened and allowed to drain and, after sowing, cover the seed with three times its own diameter of fine sandy soil. By this method the seed is enclosed in a moist bed from which loss of water by evaporation must be checked by covering the pots, etc., with sheets of glass, and shading from direct sunshine with paper until the seedlings appear, as the soil must on no account be allowed to become dry after sowing. If possible, avoid any further watering until the seed has germinated, but should it appear necessary, water is best applied by standing the pot or pan in water up to the rim.

SEED SOWING OUT OF DOORS

Outdoor sowings are less under control, but the careful cultivator will usually be able to get a satisfactory seed bed. This is of the utmost importance, as much good seed is ruined by being sown when the soil is in an unsuitable condition. Good results can never be obtained by sowing in a pasty soil, the land should work freely without "balling," a condition that can often be obtained early in the season by lightly forking over and leaving to dry for a few hours in the sun and wind before attempting to rake down.

SOWING HARDY ANNUALS

Seeds of Hardy Annuals can be sown direct into the position in which the plants are to bloom; making both spring and autumn sowings, the best months being March and April—September and October, respectively, for most types. Prepare the positions thoroughly, sow the seed very thinly and cover with fine sandy soil. Many species, including such favorites at Mignonette, Clarkia, Godetia, Nigella, Schizanthus and many others, transplant readily, and an earlier supply of bloom may be obtained by sowing these subjects in boxes in gentle heat during early March, hardening the plants prior to transplanting to their flowering positions during April. The first mentioned is popularly supposed to be a difficult subject to transplant, but this will not be found to be the case if transplanting is firmly done when the soil is in a fairly moist condition; the plants should not be watered in, but may be freshened by spraying with a syringe, or fine rosed can, should the weather prove dry and sunny.

SOWING HALF-HARDY ANNUALS

Such as Asters, Phlox Drummondii, Salpiglossis, etc., should be sown in boxes as pots on a mild-hot-bed during first or second weeks in April, and grown on steadily during the six or eight weeks that must elapse before it is safe to put them into their flowering quarters. The more tender types, usually grown for greenhouse decoration, such as, for instance, the Thunbergias, Celosias, Torenia, etc., should be sown in good time, say April at the latest, or the season will be far spent before they are in bloom.

HARDY BIENNIALS

Should be sown at an earlier date than is usually the case; much better plants can then be obtained and the wealth of bloom these will give in the spring will amply repay. A good general rule to adopt, and one that will provide a useful timely reminder, is to make a point of sowing seeds of Hardy Biennial plants for the following year's supply at the time the current year's plants are in full bloom.

HARDY PERENNIALS

Seeds of these should be sown during spring and early summer, and where the convenience exists it is a good plan to sow in pots or boxes in a cold frame, transplanting when large enough to handle into nursery beds until the autumn. Otherwise, the seed may be sown in the open ground, observing the precautions already advised as to conditions of soil, etc. Shading is important and the seed beds should be protected from full sun until the seedlings are well established.

THE USE OF COLD FRAMES

Cold frames are easier to construct than hot beds, and much simpler to handle. The management of hot beds requires no little skill. They will be used on large estates where there are professional gardeners, as a matter of course, but the average amateur will obtain much better results from cold frames. The difference between hot beds and cold frames is that the former are heated, usually by means of a thick layer of fresh manure under the surface soil, while no heat is used in cold frames except that which is received from the sun. Cold frames are available for use three or four weeks before the last freezing date.

Frames are commonly 6 x 3 feet and are placed in a corner of the garden containing good soil. They should be made preferably of planks, although ordinary boards will suffice, and should be at least a foot high at the back and eight inches at the front, the slope being towards the sun. It is well to have the frames banked up around the sides with earth or manure.

A cold frame may be covered with an ordinary hot bed sash, but there are several substitutes on the market which are cheaper and about as satisfactory. One is a prepared cloth which lets in the sunlight, while keeping out the cold. Another and rather more durable substitute is made of fine wire, the openings of which are filled with a material resembling celluloid. These substitutes are much lighter than glass, and for that reason easier to handle. They are coming into somewhat general use, even among commercial growers, and are admirably adapted for the needs of amateurs. For that matter, though, an unused double window or any discarded sash may be made to serve the desired purpose. It is not necessary, of course, to make the cold frame the size mentioned above, except as a matter of convenience when using commercial sash.

Many vegetables, like cabbages, cauliflowers, Brussels sprouts, lettuce, cucumbers, corn and melons, and most of the annual flowers may be started in a cold frame a few weeks before the time for setting them in the open ground. Plants like tomatoes, peppers and egg plants which have been started in boxes in the house earlier in the season may be hardened off in a cold frame.

Seeds may be sown in the soil, in which event it is wise to spade it over as deeply as possible and to incorporate a little well rotted manure. Many skilled gardeners prefer to use flats or paper pots which are set on the ground under the sash. There is a distinct advantage in this plan, because the plants can be shifted to the open ground without much disturbance of the roots. If paper pots are used, it is not necessary to remove them. Dirt bands are also often used. They are similar to paper pots, except that they have no bottoms and are set in flats or on boards.

A VALUABLE IRIS NOVELTY IRIS CHRYSOFOR

These very interesting hybrids are the result of a cross between Iris Chrysographes and Iris Forrestii, which has produced a new race of June-flowering Irises of great beauty. The flowers range in colors from white to pale sulphur, yellow to rich bronze, soft blue to rich purple, being adorned with pretty yellow, blue and purple markings, and are totally distinct from anything yet introduced. They are very useful for cutting, the buds opening in water and lasting for several days. Seed sown in the Fall or early Spring will flower within 12 months. Iris does not produce bulbs or rhizomes, but has long, fibrous roots, like Iris Forrestii and other species coming from Tibet.

SEEDS: 50c PER PACKAGE.

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THE best things are nearest—breath in your nostrils, light in your eyes, flowers at your feet, duties at your hand, the path of God just before you. Then do not grasp at the stars, but do life's plain common work as it comes, certain that daily duties and daily bread are the sweetest things of life.

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